

# MICHIGAN FARMER.

VOLUME XI.

DETROIT, SEPT., 1853.

NO. 9.

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## THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

Issued monthly by JOHNSTONE & DUNCKLEE, Detroit, Mich.

Office in Advertiser Buildings, Jefferson avenue.

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For any number of copies not exceeding four. . . . . \$1 each.  
For a club of any number from five to fifteen copies. . . . . 80 cents each.  
For clubs of any number not less than fifteen. . . . . 75 cents each.

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JOHNSTONE & DUNCKLEE.

## On Sowing Wheat.

During the present month, most of the seed which will yield the crop of wheat for the next year, will be sown. It is hardly necessary to speak of the importance of this crop to the farmers of Michigan. For some years past, the amount of wheat raised in this State has been increasing in value, though it is said that the number of bushels raised per acre is not as large now as it was in times of the early settlement of the State. This is partly owing to the wearing out of the riches of the fresh and virgin soil by a bad system of cultivation. In the communications sent to the Commissioner of Patents, and published in the last volume of that officer's Report to Congress, the average produce of the crop is put at 20 bushels for the year 1851, when the season was considered the most favorable one that had occurred for many years. One writer, indeed, states that owing to the skinning system of cultivation that had generally prevailed, he believed an average of only 12 bushels had been produced for the previous ten years. And yet it is known by the reports and awards of premiums at our State agricultural societies, and at county societies, where there is less chance for evasion, from forty to fifty and fifty-five bushels of wheat to the acre have been produced. The success of those

farmers who have been most enterprising in learning and practicing improved modes of cultivating wheat, has awakened general attention, and it cannot be doubted will have a beneficial effect. Should an average increase of but two bushels per acre be added to the wheat crop throughout the State, it would add very nearly half a million of dollars to the amount of money which would be sent into this State in a single year.

The principal kinds of wheat cultivated in this State are the following-named varieties, a description of which we take from the Agricultural Report of the Natural History of New York, in which drawings are given of nearly thirty different kinds of this grain.

1. *The White Flint.* This wheat is supposed to be of Spanish origin, and has been cultivated as an esteemed variety, in the most famous wheat-growing districts of the State of New York, for nearly thirty years. Its color is white, and the awns of the chaff are soft, and confined to the upper part of the beard. The stem is solid and wiry, and it is less liable to lodge than many other varieties. The heads are only of a medium length, but they contain full, plump, white-skinned kernels, which adhere strongly to the spike. In harvesting, therefore, it is not liable, even though fully ripe, to shake out while being cut. Among the recommendations which this variety presents to the farmer are: that it succeeds in loamy soils; it bears the frost well; and it resists the attack of the fly. The kernel gets hard and firm, and has a siliceous cuticle or skin, which protects it from injury by fall rains, and allows it to stand in the shock without growing for a long time. There is an improved variety of this grain which has been produced or originated by Rawson Harmon, of Monroe county, in the State of New York, principally by selecting the best kernels for seed, and by paying particular attention to liming it, and sowing it on a limestone soil.

2. *The Canada Flint or Hutchinson Wheat.* This is also a favorite variety; but on account of having a thicker skin, it is considered not quite so valuable as the White Flint. It does not tiller out or spread as much as some other varieties, and more seed is required to be sown. The straw is both large and

strong, and the wheat succeeds well on loamy soils.

3. *The Soule's Wheat.* This variety is a great favorite in this State, and in many cases is preferred to the White Flint, as a more productive variety. It is supposed to have originated from a cross between the Old Red Chaff and the White Flint.

4. *The White Bluestem Wheat* is also a favorite variety, which has been found productive, and is a favorite with millers.

There are several other varieties that might be named, but these appear to be the principal varieties sought after for seed.

One of the chief faults found with our Michigan wheat, by the purchasers at the East, is its foulness and the state in which it is sent to market. A gentleman, who is a partner in one of the most extensive commission firms in the city of New York, was recently in Detroit, and he informed us that there would be no difficulty in obtaining as much for the white wheat that generally comes from Michigan, as for prime Genesee, if it were only sent forward in as clean condition. While we were talking with him, he took up a handful as a sample of a lot of 8 000 bushels which was lying before him, and in a few minutes picked out a large number of seeds of rye, chess, cockle, and also defective and shrunk kernels, which might easily have been separated by a good and carefully-set fanning-mill. "Now," said he, "when the foreign buyer comes into my office, and looks over a sample of such grain as that, he takes it up, examines it as closely as a man would who was about to buy so much of the highest-priced broadcloth. He looks it over, picks out the different kinds of seeds of weeds, all the defective grains, and when there is much rye in it, he will have nothing to do with it at all. But as a general thing he offers a price for it, high in proportion as it appears to be clean and sound. This sample of wheat, if I had it New York, I could sell for within two or three cents of Genesee; because it is cleaner than the average of Michigan wheat that reaches us." The wheat which this gentleman referred to, was all bought by W. K. Coyle, of this city, from wagons, and was a very good lot, though we have seen better.

The above statement will show to farmers the importance of sowing clean seed. Gen. Rawson Harmon, of Wheatland, Monroe county, New York, who has paid much attention to the growing of wheat, and the qualities of all the different varieties grown in the United States, succeeded in raising wheat without chess, by putting it into brine strong enough to float a fresh egg, and by using a quart of quicklime to every bushel of seed when taken out of the brine. The lime was strong enough to float off the chess and shrunken defective kernels that the fanning-mill did not take out; and the lime

and salt combined acted as a stimulant to the young plant. This process of brining and liming seed-wheat we have seen practiced to a large extent in the North of Ireland, and in Scotland, many years ago. It was also considered to be a material aid in getting rid of smut balls, and some considered it a prevention of the weevil.

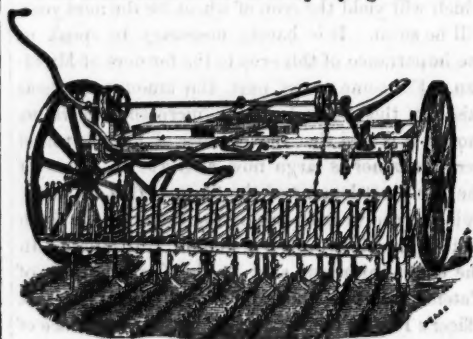
Another system of sowing has also begun lately to meet with much favor among the best farmers of Michigan, and that is the drill system of seeding. There are several excellent drill machines now manufactured in this State; and we have lately published letters from correspondents, detailing the advantages of sowing their wheat with a drill.

The advantages of using the drill system over the broadcast mode of sowing, are manifold. We enumerate the following as the most prominent:

1. It is pretty well established that there is a saving of nearly one-half the seed; and that one bushel of wheat, drilled in, will produce as many healthy plants as two bushels sown broadcast.

2. The seed is deposited at a uniform depth, and is more certain of being covered evenly. The plants all obtain a firmer hold of the soil, and grow more evenly, and are less liable to be thrown out by the freezing and thawing that occurs during the winter season.

3. The rows may be hoed between; and there are now several inventions for performing this important process in use in England. The most recent and most approved is the one which took the prize at the Great London Exhibition, and of which we give an illustration in the accompanying cut:



4. Where grain is grown in drills, the straw is stiffer and cleaner, and there is less danger of it lodging. The grain, besides, is fuller and plumper, with fewer small kernels among it, in proportion to the quantity grown.

Among the drills which have recently been submitted to our examination, Pennock's appears to be a very superior machine, so far as the examination of a model gives us an opportunity to judge. Palmer's Patent also ranks high. There are also drills made in this State, which are highly spoken of by those who have used them.

As a simple explanation of the theory on which rests the utility of the drill for preventing the effects of frost on the young wheat plants during the winter season, we quote the following from *Stephens' Book of the Farm*, with the illustrative cuts:

"Wheat possesses a property in its roots common to both barley and oats. The seed will bear to be deep sown—not so deep as barley, but deeper than oats, and not deeper than 6 or 7 inches; and after the germ has become a stem, it puts out another set of roots about an inch below the surface. The deeper may be called the *seminal*, and the upper the *coronal* root of the wheat plant. Fig. 1 shows the arrangements of the roots under the surface, where *a* is the seed, with its seminal roots *c*, and the germ *b* rising from it to the surface of the ground at *f*, above which the stem, with its leaves, are seen. About an inch below the surface at *d* are formed the coronal roots *e*, the office of which is not only to maintain the plant, but to form the site from which the multiplication of the plants proceeds when it sends forth its tillers. At whatever depth the seed may have been sown, from 2 to 5 inches, the coronal roots are formed at one inch at *d*, the difference being the length of the connecting tube *a b*, according to the depth the seed had been deposited.



THE DOUBLE ROOTS OF DEEP-SOWN WHEAT.

"As the increase and fructification of the plant depends upon the vigorous absorption of the coronal roots, it is no wonder that they should find themselves so near the surface, where the soil is always the richest. I believe I do not err when I call this *vegetable instinct*. In the northern counties wheat is generally sown late. When the frost comes, the coronal roots, being young, are frequently chilled. This inconvenience can, however, be easily prevented, by sowing more early, and burying the seed deeper. The seminal roots being out of the reach of frost, will then be enabled to send up nourishment to the crown, by means of the pipe of communication."

"Now the form which the plant assumes, when sown near the surface, is different from this, and is seen in Fig. 2, where *a* is the seed, with its seminal roots; *b* the pipe of communication between them and the coronal roots *c*, which are a little below the surface *d*. The



SHALLOW-SOWN WHEAT.

coronal root *c* being at a less distance from the surface than before, the pipe of communication is shortened to the smallest longitude. Hence it is obvious, continues the same writer, 'that wheat sown superficially must be exposed to the frost,' while the life of the plant is placed in jeopardy 'from the shortness of the pipe of communication,' placing the seminal root within reach of the frost. The plant, in that situation, has no benefit from its double root. On the contrary, when the grain has been properly covered, the seminal and coronal roots are kept at a reasonable distance. The crown, being nourished in the winter, sends up numerous tillers in spring. On the tillering of the corn the goodness of the crop principally depends. A field of wheat dibbled, or sown in equidistant rows by the drill, always makes a better appearance than one sown with the harrow. In the one, the pipe of communication is regularly of the same length, in the other irregular, being either too long or too short."

Thick and thin sowing are also points on which there does not appear to be a settled opinion yet; many farmers contending that too little seed is sown, when over a bushel and a half to the acre is used; others contending that two and a half to three bushels is not too much. One of the finest experiments to test this question was tried by Mr. Adam Clark, of West Dresden, Yates county, New York, in 1849.

He prepared four beds on a wheat field: each was one-quarter of a rod square, and he numbered them 1, 2, 3, and 4. No. 1 he marked off into little squares an inch and a half each way, and planted one grain of Soule's wheat at each corner of his square. No. 2 he treated the same way; but the squares were two inches each way. No. 3 the squares were three inches each way; and No. 4 the squares were three and a half inches each way. The produce from the beds was as follows: No. 1, 6 lbs. 8 oz.; No. 2, 5 lbs. 9 oz.; No. 3, 4 lbs. 12 oz.; and No. 4, 4 lbs. 4 oz. All the beds were treated precisely alike: the wheat was all cradled and cut at the same time. The amount of seed used in sowing each bed was, for No. 1, 4,488 grains; No. 2, 2,525 grains; No. 3, 1,206 grains; and No. 4, 870 grains; or at the rate of 3 bushels and 45 lbs.; 2 bush. 6 lbs.; 1 bush. and 43½ lbs. per acre. Calculating the yield per acre, it would have as follows:

	BUSH.	LBS.
No. 1 - - -	69	20
No. 2 - - -	59	20
No. 3 - - -	50	40
No. 4 - - -	45	20

But it may be observed that while the thickest sowed bed, No. 1, produced at the rate of only 18½ lbs. of wheat for every one sowed, the thinnest sowed bed, or No. 4, produced at the rate of 62½ lbs. for every pound of seed. This is a wonderful product.

We shall be glad to receive the results of experiments of a like nature in this State, by any of our readers who choose to try what results they could obtain from researches of a like character.



### The Ayrshire Breed of Cattle.

Michigan as yet has not become a dairy State, though she has all the elements for producing cheese and butter of the finest quality. There are, it is true, many of her farmers who pay considerable attention to having fine milk cows, and their wives are perfect almost in the art of making and curing the productions of the dairy. Cheese, however, has been paid less attention to than butter; and it is a fact beyond contradiction, that a large part of the cheese which supplies the Detroit market for home consumption comes from Ohio. The exports of butter are generally very light, and at the prices which have heretofore been paid there has been but little encouragement to enter into the making of butter or cheese on a large scale, when there was much more profit to be obtained from investing capital in the growing of wheat or the raising of fine-wooled sheep. Still, as agriculturists turn their attention to the various kinds of stock that suit the different localities in which they may be placed, they will not be apt to overlook the good qualities which render the breed of cattle which we are about to describe in this article a prominent variety, and worthy of attention.

The Ayrshire breed of cattle take their name from the district in which they are principally raised. This district, or country, is at the extreme south-west part of Scotland. The climate of this part of Scotland is moist and rather mild, the temperature being affected in some degree by its proximity to the sea, by which it is nearly surrounded.

The breed is not entirely original to the district, the native cattle having first been improved by judicious crossing with the Galloway, the Teeswater, and the Alderney, as nearly as can be known, about the year 1750; and about 1780 the improved stock began to be generally spread throughout the whole of that section of country, their good qualities driving out all other kinds.

The chief good qualities of the Ayrshire cow are the large amount of rich milk which can be obtained from her in the course of the year, and her ability to continue this supply up to within a few days of calving. She is, besides, easily kept. Mr. Colman, in his *European Agriculture*, says they are esteemed the very best dairy stock in the United Kingdom. He visited, during his stay in Scotland, a farmer who kept a large dairy of the very finest animals. He would keep no other kind but Ayrshires. His best cows, in the finest and most favorable part of the season, gave each fifty-four pounds of milk per day; and reckoning, as is usual, every pound to be a pint, the amount would be twenty-seven quarts of milk. Mr. Colman also states that they have been known to average one pound of butter per day throughout the year.

Many of these cattle have been imported into the

United States within the last ten years. Among the first to introduce them was Mr. E. N. Bement, of Albany, New York, who imported some very choice stock. Mr. E. P. Prentice also imported one of the handsomest cows of this breed we ever saw. Daniel Webster also imported some of this stock, which was rather a favorite breed with him; and the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, some years ago, imported some of this breed, which were kept on the farm of Mr. Phinney. This stock, where it has been crossed with the native cattle, has invariably left its mark in the neighborhood. The Ayrshire bull which the trustees of the Massachusetts Society first imported was sent to different parts of the State, and was kept for a while in Berkshire, where, in 1847, Mr. Sanford Howard saw some of the stock that was raised from him. In writing of this stock at that time he says:—"Mr. Henry Story, of Northampton, has a cow of this stock, six years old, which is one of the best cows we have ever met with. Towards the latter part of the season, he was induced, supposing her milk was of a very rich quality, to put her on trial for butter. He accordingly kept an accurate account of the butter made from her from the 1st of September to the 11th of November, and it averaged eleven pounds per week by actual weight.

We cannot do better in summing up the qualities of the Ayrshire breed of cattle than to give the opinions of some of the most noted writers on cattle in Great Britain, where the qualities of the several breeds are canvassed and watched with more care than in any other part of the world.

As to the leading points and characteristics of the Ayrshires, no description is more correct than that of Prof. Low. It is as follows:

"The modern Ayrshires stand in the fifth or sixth class of British breeds, as it respects size. The horns are small, and curve inward at the extremities, after the manner of the Alderneys. The shoulders are light, and the loins broad and deep—a conformation almost always accompanying the property of yielding abundant milk. The skin is moderately soft to the touch, and of an orange yellow tinge about the eyes and udder. The prevailing color is a reddish brown, mixed with more or less white. The muzzle is usually dark, though it is often flesh color. The limbs are slender, the neck small, and the head free from coarseness.

"The cows are very docile and quiet, and hardy to the degree of being able to subsist on any ordinary food. They give a large quantity of milk in proportion to their size and the food they consume, and the milk is of an excellent quality. Healthy cows, on good pasture, give 800 or 900 gallons in the year—although taking into account the younger and less productive, 600 gallons may be considered a fair average for the low counties and somewhat less for the high."

Stephens, in the "Book of the Farm," and in the "Farmer's Guide," speaking of the milking properties of the Ayrshires says—"They are in such high repute on that account, that most of the no-

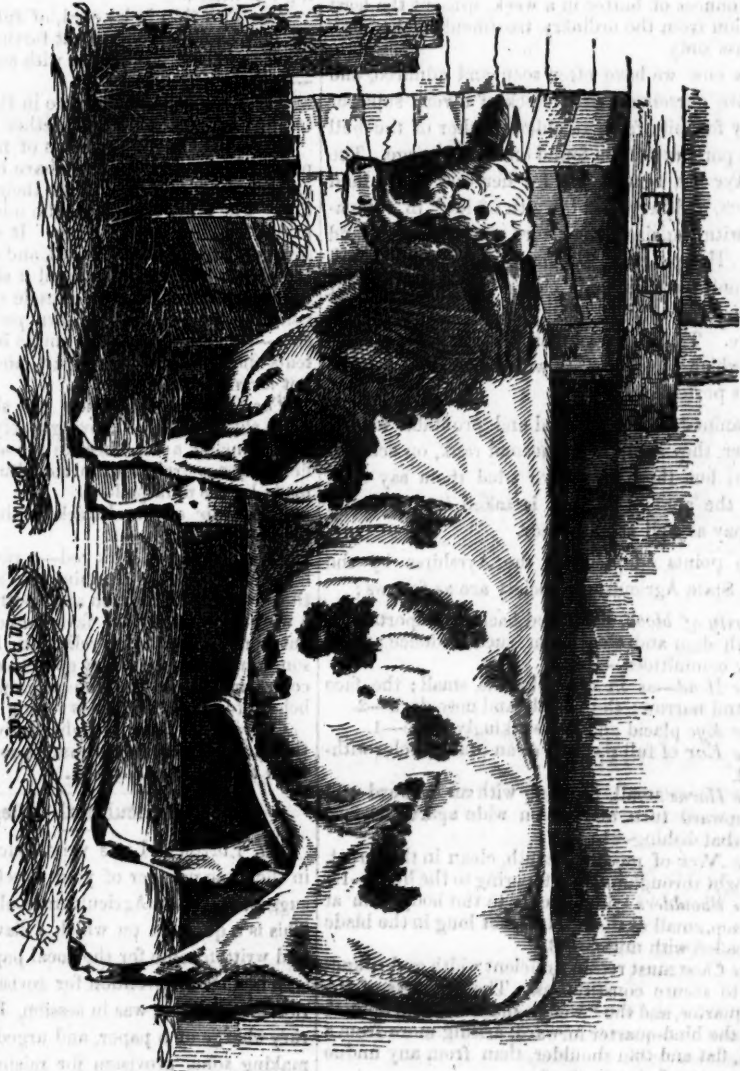


bility throughout the kingdom, are furnished with Ayrshire cows.

In relation to their color, he says that, although red and white are most common, yet that sometimes a clear red or even those of a yellow or dun color, are to be seen—that such colors are known to be borne by stocks of the purest and oldest blood.

In regard to the yield of Ayrshire cows, Martin says, "It has been estimated that a good Ayrshire cow will yield for two or three months after calving, five gallons of milk daily; for the next three months, three gallons daily, and a gallon and a half for the next three months. This milk it is calculated will return about 250 lbs. of butter annually, or 500 lbs of cheese. This is, however, somewhat

AYRSHIRE BULL, "DUNDER 2d," the property of E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope. Winner of the first prize, as a one year old, at Rochester, 1851.



exaggerated—four or four and a half gallons of milk a day is about the average product.

The author of "British Husbandry" remarks, in reference to this yield—"If equalled, we believe it will not be found exceeded by any other breed in the kingdom."

Youatt says, in relation to the Ayrshires, that they produce an unusual quantity of rich cream—that they feed kindly and profitably, that their fat is mingled with the flesh rather than separated in the form of tallow, and that they will fatten on pas-

tures and in districts where others could not be made to thrive at all, except partly or principally supported by artificial food.

Dickson in his work "on the breeding of live stock" says of the Ayrshires—"The cows have obtained a world-wide celebrity as milkers, and are to be found in most of the dairies of noblemen and gentlemen, in every part of the kingdom."

A writer on the good qualities of the Ayrshires cites Mr. E. P. Prentice's cow Ayr, as one of the

most remarkable of this breed, in the following notice:

The cow "Ayr," owned by Mr. PRENTICE near Albany, has given regularly, on grass feed only, over twenty quarts daily through the favorable season, and will milk the year round. This cow is of very small size and easily kept. Another of Mr. Prentice's cows—a grand daughter of the above, a five-year-old, produced in 1851, twelve pounds and seven ounces of butter in a week, without the least deviation from the ordinary treatment of the herd, on grass only.

This cow we have often seen and admired, and we have ourselves raised stock of a very superior quality for milk from an older brother of the bull whose portrait will be found on another page. The cow Ayr was remarkable for her very heavy hind quarters, and her great breadth of loin, in comparison with the size of her fore quarters, neck and head. Her progeny, whether bulls or heifers, were the handsomest animals either in shape or color that we ever saw, and filled the eye like a perfect picture. The engraving hardly does justice to the bull, which gave promise when we saw him to be almost perfection.

As animals easily fattened and profitable for the butcher, they stand in the second rank, on account of size; but those who have tried them say that, when the amount of food is taken into account, they pay as well as any other.

The points adopted for the Ayrshires by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society are as follows:

*Purity of blood*, as traced back to importations of both dam and sire, under such evidence as will satisfy committees—40.

*The Head*—as in other breeds, small; the face long and narrow; the muzzle and nose dark—2.

*The Eye* placid and not strikingly large—1.

*The Ear* of full size and of an orange color within—2.

*The Horns* small, tapering with an outward and upward turn, and set on wide apart, the face somewhat dishing—1.

*The Neck* of medium length, clean in the throat, very light throughout, and tapering to the head—1.

*The Shoulders* lying snugly to the body, thin at their top, small at their points, not long in the blade nor loaded with muscle—3.

*The Chest* must retain sufficient width and roundness to secure constitution. The lightness of the fore-quarter, and the "wedge-shape" of the animal, from the hind-quarter forward, arising more from a small, flat and thin shoulder, than from any undue narrowness of the chest—6.

*The Crops* easily blend in with so thin a shoulder and prevent all hollowness behind—3.

*The Brisket* not over-loading the fore-end, but light—2.

*The Back* should be straight and the loin wide, the hips rather high and well spread—3.

*The Pelvis* roomy, causing a good breadth at what is termed the "thurl," or "round-bone," and between the points of the rumps—4.

*The Quarters* long, tolerably muscular, and full in their upper portion, but moulding into the thighs below, which should have a degree of flatness, af-

fording thus more space for a full udder. The flank well let down, but not heavy—6.

*The Ribs*, behind, springing out very round and full, affording space for a large udder, which by Ayrshire breeders is considered very essential to secure the milking property; the whole carcass thus acquiring increased volume toward its posterior portion—4.

*The Rumps* nearly level with the back, projecting but little—2.

*The Tail* thin in its cord, of full length, light in its hair, and set somewhat further into the back than would be admissible with some other breeds—1.

*The Legs* delicate and fine in the bone, inclining to be short, and well knit together at the joints—1.

*The Udder* in this breed is of more especial importance, as the Ayrshires have been bred almost exclusively with reference to their milking properties. The great feature of the udder should be capacity without being fleshy. It should be carried squarely and broadly forward, and show itself largely behind. As it rises upward it should not mingle too immediately with the muscle of the thighs, but continue to preserve its own peculiar texture of skin—thin, delicate, and ample in its folds. The teats should stand wide apart, and be lengthy, but not large and coarse—6.

*The Handling* will show the skin to be of medium thickness only, moving freely under the hand and evincing a readiness in the animal to take on flesh when a drain on the constitution is no longer made by the milk-pail—4.

*The Hair* soft and thick, in the phraseology of the country, woolly—1.

*Color, varies*—a dark red—a rich brown—a liver color, or mahogany, running into almost a black;—those very much broken and spotty at the edges on a white ground are the favorite colors at the present time. The light yellow is, however, a color sometimes found on very good cows, but these pale colors are objected to from an impression that such belong to animals of a less strong constitution—1.

*Carriage* should be light, active, and even gay; this latter appearance is much promoted by the upward turn of the horn—1.

### Agricultural College.

MR. EDITOR:—I was very much pleased to see in the June number of your excellent periodical a suggestion for an Agricultural College in this State. This is a question on which I have thought much and written some for the local papers.

When the Convention for revising the Constitution of this State was in session, I had the temporary charge of a paper, and urged the propriety of making some provision for raising a fund for the establishment of such an institution. Something was done by the Convention, but it was not what the importance of the subject demanded. My suggestion for raising a fund was, that a part of the Salt Spring Lands should be appropriated in this way, and that all fines and perfections which now go for township libraries, should be applied to its establishment and support. From these two sources a sufficient fund might have been derived in a few years to have made a free College. But this is now

past and the funds for the purpose must be looked for from another quarter. I do not propose at this time, to discuss the question of raising the funds, but to consider to some extent the importance of the thing. The days of pot-au-feu, and hand and wind mills have passed away, and everything must be conducted on a more expeditious plan. Still, however, every change is looked upon with a good degree of suspicion by the farming community and a great prejudice exists against what is called "book farming." There are two sources for this prejudice, to wit: The false supposition that farming is simply an art and not science applied to art, and that some "book farmers" have failed. It is well known to men of observation, that scientific principles are not ascertained and settled without experiment, and that before the experiment is sufficiently settled to determine the principle, many failures must occur. So it is here, and must be until proper investigation has been made. But have the failures of these men been of no benefit to the country? Although they failed, they settled many questions. Is there any science in Agriculture? I think that it requires but a little observation to be satisfied that this is the most scientific profession, to which our attention can be directed. I have claimed, and still claim, that this should not only be placed among the learned professions, but at the head of them. There is no other profession or occupation, that takes in so wide a range of science and offers so extensive a field for learning as this. Indeed Agriculture may be termed an encyclopedia of the sciences. It has usually been thought that any man, who has physical ability enough to hold a plow or swing an axe is prepared to be a farmer, because all that is necessary is to plow the ground, sow the seed and let the crop come on as it can. How many farmers can give a satisfactory reason why they plow at all? Our farming community in this State are an intelligent class of men and I would not detract anything from their well deserved reputation in this respect. But still I would ask what proportion of them could assign any reason for plowing beyond the mere mechanical operation of making the ground loose so that the roots of the growing plant can penetrate it in search of food and moisture? Much of practical farming depends on a solution of this question. Science reveals the why of it. I am very glad to find people's attention drawn towards the subject of a suitable educational training of our young men for this noble calling. Some of the plans and schemes are rather impracticable, but let the public mind be waked up to the importance of the theme, and these erratic plans will settle down into a practical form. I find, in the last Patent Office Report, an excellent article in favor of an agricultural education, but it leans strongly to the establishment of a great national institution, a thing that I regard as perfectly utopian. A national

college could never meet the wants of our country. But I will not argue that question now.

The question is asked, what are the advantages to arise from an Agricultural College? I can but glance at the answer at this time. One very important advantage is that it would at once elevate the occupation and remove one source of discontent from our youth; for many now feeling that it is a very humble and undignified occupation are constantly resorting to our cities and large towns in search of clerkships to gain a morsel of bread. What multitudes in this way have been drawn from their homes and into ruin! These might have been saved to their parents and their country had this avocation been placed in its proper rank. Another advantage is, that, it would make the occupation interesting and pleasant. Instead of looking upon the rocks and sands, the hills and vales, the rivers and rills, the light and shade, the rain and snow, the animate and inanimate as mere matters of dumb advantage or inconvenience, they will examine and contemplate as an expression of the divine hand and skill in arranging, separating and combining the various particles of matter, both for the advantage and pleasure of his creatures. In this respect there will be found to be as great a difference between the educated and uneducated as in others. In this way a large amount will be added to the sum of human happiness, now far too small. Another advantage to arise, will be to receive a much larger return, for the outlay of labor and money. I know it will be as it has been said, that "book farming" is much more expensive than the ordinary mode. Suppose I admit this statement; what then? Does it follow that my proposition is not true? Not exactly. Why has it usually been more expensive? Because for the want of proper education, experiments have to be made and made too at great disadvantage. The experiments would be made at the college, the principles settled, and the student when he goes out to his farm would have nothing to do but to make a practical application of them in managing his farm.

It is well settled that the difference in preparing the soil well or ill is very little, while the difference in the products is very great, both as it respects the quantity and quality of that produce in favor of the good preparation. But many are anxious to make the best preparation, but do not understand what to do. It may be replied, let those read the best agricultural works and they will learn. I say, too, let them read, but will this remove the difficulty? Not entirely. Much light may be gained in this way. But much more time is required to gain much than most men can devote in this way. The young man going out from the college, conducted on a proper plan, uniting in beautiful harmony the theoretical and the practical, would be better prepared



than the most industrious could be even after many years' toil. There are two leading designs in every well devised system of instruction, to wit: To furnish information and to instruct the mind how to think. Such a system of scientific training as I contemplate, would supply both these ends. What an immense amount of advantage would result to the State and Nation, if all or even a large proportion, of the agricultural youth, were supplied with suitable aliment for thought, and then have it guided into its proper use! It is difficult to conceive the advantage, both to the wealth and intelligence of people, arising from this source. I confess I become warm in my feeling in the contemplation and perhaps some would think me enthusiastic. No matter for that. Another advantage would be that it would in a few years, add nearly one-half to the area of the State, or its equivalent. Through such an institution, the information it would be the means of disseminating, and the capital it would aid to invest in the noblest of all pursuits, the agricultural products of the state would be doubled, while at the same time our lands, instead of being impoverished by every crop that was taken off them, would be growing richer and more fertile by the improved skill and the more profound knowledge and better directed energies of those who grew the crops.

I shall probably have something more to say on this subject in the next number. Yours, X.

#### Reply to Mr. Jewett on Sheep-Breeding.

We wrote an article, published in *The Wool-Grower and Stock Register*, entitled *Wool-Growing and French Sheep*, in reply to one by S. W. Jewett, of somewhere down East, who is said to have imported sheep of doubtful origin from France. In the article alluded to, we questioned the propriety of crossing domestic animals of a distinct variety, where great dissimilarity in size and characteristics existed. Mr. Jewett takes exceptions to our humble opinion on the subject, and gives it as a case in point, by our ruling out the crossing of French bucks of doubtful blood, weighing 250 pounds, on our pure Spanish Merino ewes, weighing from 60 to 80 pounds, and attempts to answer through the columns of the *Farmer*. We have no objections in meeting him with a rejoinder, and desire the privilege of doing so through the same channel. In the article published by the *Wool-Grower*, we had occasion to use the following language: "It is regarded as a well-established principle, in breeding domestic animals, that the sire and dam should approach each other in size and characteristics, in order that the offspring will retain the excellence of the breed." We will stick a pin here, and abide by those more skilled in the science of breeding domestic animals than our opponent has shown himself to be. No one skilled in breeding, would for

a moment think of crossing a Flanders stud on an Arabian mare or Shetland pony for the purpose of producing a racer, or a perfect horse in any other capacity.

The gentleman says, the "size of the one [referring to French sheep] made by good breeding;" "the other [referring to the Spanish Merino] reduced by ill-care." Now we have no evidence to sustain the above blustering declarations, repeatedly made by Mr. Jewett, that the Spanish Merino sheep have been reduced in size by ill-care in this country; nor have we the slightest proof that the former were increased in size by good-keeping in France. Spanish Merino sheep have existed for more than two thousand years as a distinct variety, and been bred with consummate skill to perpetuate their excellence. The Spaniards have the honor of producing the "Golden Fleece" and the thorough-bred Merino; but when they abandoned their legitimate pursuits at home to seek wealth in the gold-fields of America, then the sun of their prosperity as a nation began to decline; Agriculture, and its kindred arts, in which they were well versed, no longer received the fostering care of government and individual enterprise; so at the last of the seventeenth century, and the beginning of the present, the flocks of fine-wooled sheep became scattered over Europe and America. During the long period above alluded to, those who have minutely described them, essentially agree in portraying their characteristics. Petrie, who traveled in Spain, and visited all the noted flocks of the country, minutely describes them, by weight and admeasurement. The weight of rams, comprising all the different varieties, range from 60 to 110 pounds; the ewes range from 45 to 80 pounds. His measure it is thought unnecessary to give, as those who have once seen a Spanish Merino sheep can never forget its form. Youatt, in England, and all our American authors on Sheep Husbandry, sustain the description given by Petrie. The Spanish Merino Sheep, when imported into America, has been found to increase a quarter its original weight, doubtless owing to care and our rich pastures; while the increased quantity of wool has been in the same ratio; yet the gentleman very gravely informs us that our flocks have degenerated; and such evils he proposes to cure "in a very few years," providing always we disregard the "contents of the squirrel-skin," and buy his French sheep, at his price, he giving us a receipt for the "Cornwall finish" gratuitously into the bargain. He says "French rams crossed on Spanish Merino ewes do not drop their lambs any larger in size upon the average than if coupled with their kind." Experience is a great teacher, and we can cite him to cases under our observation, where the disparity in size was so great, that four per cent. of the ewes, in a flock of two hundred, were unable to give birth to their young,

and died: those that did drop presented such a wide difference in appearance that an *average* was impossible.

We can also cite him to those in Michigan who are breeding pure French sheep, and who have had lambs of this variety drop weighing from twelve to sixteen and a half pounds, nearly one-quarter of the original weight of a Spanish Merino ewe as given by Petrie.

Frenchmen have the honor of thus perfecting this counterfeit of the Spanish Merino: they are at liberty to wear the laurels. Next time they try, perhaps they will be forcibly struck with the idea of improving the quality of their fleece. We think such an improvement highly necessary.

Mr. Jewett dubs them the "Pure Spanish Merino Rams, of French improvement." He could with the same propriety have said of the big, coarse horse of Pennsylvania, the Pure Arabian Horse, of Low Dutch improvement. The only difference we can discover, is the enchantment that distance would lend in favor of the Frenchman, and the great names that an importer often obtains, though he obtained worthless animals.

YPSILANTI, July 25, 1853.

J. STARKWEATHER.

### How an old-fashioned Farmer does his Thrashing.

MR. JOHNSTONE:—I thought it was probable you would like to hear from an old-fashioned farmer about some of the new-fashioned machines that are brought into the country, and how they work. I am not a first-rate writer, and if my description is not perfect, it is because I am more used to plowing deep on forty acre fields than on a sheet of paper with a pen in my hand.

One year ago last fall I was in Detroit, and purchased a thrashing machine from the Penfields, who keep the agricultural warehouse in that city. The machine I bought was one of Emery's Railroad Thrashing Machines, to be worked by two horses. I paid for it, all in working order, \$165. I think it one of the best machines ever introduced into Michigan, and that one of them will pay for itself easy in two years. I have just finished thrashing my second crop with this machine, and I am sure it has very near paid for itself, taking everything into consideration. My way of working it is pretty much as follows:—After harvest, when I get my barn filled with wheat and grain of other kinds, I set the machine right on the floor, and let it remain there till all the grain is thrashed, which may not be till spring. My barn floor is of such a size that it does not inconvenience me in the least. When the thrashing is all done, I take it down, clean it well, and put it away under the swing beam, where it is entirely out of the way. I thrash my grain as I want to feed the straw, and it is all done within

my own family. Three hands can thrash very well with the machine, but it is hard work. To make it easy and work steady all day, it requires five or six hands; but some of these may be boys from ten to fourteen years old. As my boys go to school in the winter, we do not thrash all day except on Saturdays; but in the morning, after the chores are all done, we generally throw down about 100 or 150 sheaves, and put the poney on and thrash them out in a few minutes. When spring comes my thrashing is all done, and we never feel that it has cost a dollar. Besides, the straw is fresher, and it is eaten much more readily by the stock. The money that I save in this way I find to be considerable, and I find that it is easy to pay for the *Farmer* and one or two other papers, and I have some left to aid a little in charitable and missionary enterprises. And here let me say to my brother farmers that I consider they ought to be the first class to aid in spreading the light of the gospel through all lands, because they owe so much to the kind benefactor who gives them an increase. Just let me ask you all to plow a little deeper than usual; take a little more pains to put in your seed right, and it will be seen you all shall have a little to spare towards aiding to spread the gospel into the dark and benighted regions of the earth.

I am an old-fashioned farmer, Mr. Editor, but I have a firm belief in plowing deep, and putting the seed in the ground clean and in good order. I am not a neat farmer, but I love to see things snug. I do not believe in spending all my time over a pair of calves, or a pig, or making special favorites of any portion of my farm, or stock, or family. I endeavor to do them all justice, and to keep them thriving. I get up with the lark, and calculate to drive my work, instead of having it drive me. Hoping that you can make it convenient to come out to this neighborhood during the fall, and promising you a hearty welcome from all my neighbors, as well as from myself, I remain,

Your friend,

H. HOFFMAN.

GRAND BLANC, 1853.

### Rotation of Crops.

Messrs. Editors:—As system, order and regularity are necessary in all successful kinds of business operations, I conceive them equally necessary in the arrangement and management of a farm. I have seldom seen any plan of operations laid down in agricultural papers, showing how much grain of the different kinds it would be most profitable to raise, how much grass to cut, and how much pasture land, with the quantity and the different kinds of stock to be kept on a given amount of land. Those calculations must necessarily vary some according to circumstances; but when the farm is all

of the same soil and nature, a strict rotation and system may be adopted.

I have not myself heretofore followed strictly any special order as to the rotation of crops, and the proper quantity of each, as well as the amount of stock to be kept; but the subject has occupied my thoughts occasionally, and I will give you my conclusions as laid down for myself, and which my intention is hereafter to carry out as nearly to the letter as possible.

My farm consists of 205 acres, and by throwing out five acres for yards, garden, &c., there will remain 200 acres, which will be five fields of 40 acres each, except occasionally some subdivisions to accommodate pastures. My rotation of crops will be clover, corn and wheat; no oats or barley except a rare chance. The operations will be thus:—Commencing with a clover sod, haul out all the manure in the spring on the clover sod, and plow deep for corn; cultivate well, and sow rye in July amongst the corn—cultivate it in, and have it for fall, winter and spring pasture, until your clover pasture is in blossom; then plow down the rye deeply, cultivate well or plow a second time shallow, and sow to wheat in September, sowing clover-seed the next spring, on snow if it so happens. After the wheat comes off, pasture the clover lightly that fall and the next season after the rye pasture is done; and the next year mow for hay, the first and second crops for seed. That brings the rotation of five fields each crop, of grain, grass or pasture once in five years.

The next question to be considered is how much of each kind of stock can be kept in order to keep up the fertility of the soil and produce the most profit. My conclusions are, that on 200 acres of good land, farmed as above described, can be kept, profitably, 200 sheep, 8 cows, 16 horses and colts, 16 hogs, poultry, &c.

The next calculation is to see what this system of farming will probably produce; well, let us figure:

40 acres of corn at 50 bushels per acre are 2,000 bushels, at 3s. per bu., is.....	\$750 00
40 acres of wheat at 25 bu. per acre are 1000 bu., at 6s. per bu., is.....	750 00
200 sheep will produce in wool and lambs a net profit of.....	200 00
8 good cows will, in calves, butter and cheese, produce.....	200 00
16 hogs will produce a surplus of pork to be sold worth.....	100 00
4 colts to be sold each year at \$75 each, is.....	300 00
Clover-seed, beef, poultry, vegetables, &c.....	200 00

Total.....\$2,500 00  
Deduct for seed, feed and bread.....500 00

Remains for interest, labor and profit.....\$2,000 00

The above calculations may seem very high for some sections of the country, but persons acquainted with Prairie Ronde will know how to realize it. If any one has a system which he conceives to be better, I should be glad to have him publish it. Investigation will lead to improvement.

SCHOOLCRAFT, AUG. 9, 1853.

A. Y. MOORE.

[We will be glad to hear more on the same subject.—Eds.]

### Chess, and its Qualities.

Mr. Grant, of Conway, writes as follows relative to this pest of the wheat crop: "While haying, a few days ago, I found a very large stool of chess, which curiosity led me to examine closely. I found it to be the produce of a single seed, and that it contained twenty-seven full-grown stalks. I then, by actual count, ascertained that these stalks produced seven thousand kernels. I was naturally somewhat astonished at the result of my examination, but it led me to calculate what would be the produce of this one kernel the second year; and I found there were enough seeds to fully occupy seven square rods of ground, allowing that each seed would occupy six square inches, which was just about the space occupied by the stool which I examined. If it is admitted that this seven rods produced in the same proportion the second year, that we have calculated for the first, it will be found that there would be enough grown to seed three hundred acres as thick as the first seven rods. This, to my mind, accounts for the crops of chess we are very apt to get when winter wheat has been injured or destroyed by being covered with standing water during the spring, as is frequently the case within my own experience and many of my neighbors.

"The wheat being killed, or weakened, the chess springs up, if any were sown, and there is very little seed to be found that does not contain some. And though it may be sown very scattering, it manages to stool out, whenever it makes a little headway. And so far as quantity is concerned, it makes a very respectable amount by the time that harvest comes round: it returns its seven thousand fold.

"The only remedy for this is 'eternal vigilance' and clean seed.

E. W. GRANT.

"CONWAY, AUG. 1, 1853."

The plant to which Mr. Grant refers is certainly one of the greatest pests with which all our wheat crops are tainted. It is a part of our daily business to see the grain that is brought into this city from one end of the year to the other. We have handled and examined, in the several stores where it is bought, nearly all the grain that has come into Detroit from the wagons of farmers for the past twelve months, and we can truly say, that parcels of clean wheat, free from chess, were very rare: in fact, we do not remember taking up a single handful of wheat in which there was no chess. Some of the samples were very foul. Since the present crop began to come in, we have noticed that the crop this year, so far as we have seen samples of it, generally contains more chess than it did last year.

Chess can only be got rid of by sowing thoroughly clean seed. In England, where it was at one time as great a pest as it is here in the wheat



fields, it has been got rid of so thoroughly that the botanists can hardly obtain a stalk now and then to put in their herbals.

The botanical name of chess is *Bromus secalinus*, and Professor Torrey thus describes it in his Botany of New York:

"Annual. Culm two to three feet high; the nodes pubescent and swollen. Leaves broadly linear, hairy above; sheath smooth; ligule oblong. Panicle four to six inches long; the branches semi-verticillate. Spikelets large and thick, a little remote. Glumes ovate-lanceolate; the lower one five-nerved; the upper one seven-nerved. Lower palea obscurely seven-nerved, pubescent towards the summit. Awns sometimes wanting. Caryopsis large, oblong, grooved above."

Mr. Delafield, in his Descriptive Survey of Seneca County, New York, considers that this plant is the "tares of Scripture;" and he refers to the fact that in the parable, tares were mentioned as weeds, "in appearance not unlike wheat, having at first the same kind of stalk; and the same viridity." It is still very prevalent in Syria and Palestine, among the wheat crops of the present day.

We believe there are but few bushels of wheat sown in this State that do not contain more than the number of seeds of this worthless plant, than Mr. Grant counted as the produce of a single kernel.

### Once Plowing, Fall Plowing, and Deep Plowing.

As but little has been said of late in the *Farmer* respecting the above, I have concluded to write a few lines in regard to it, believing it a subject worthy of agitation.

August is THE time to plow for wheat, in most cases—perhaps not always—there are exceptions to every general rule. A good system of rotation would bring all the plowing for wheat in this month—just where it ought to be.

Now get a good system, say you. Well, then, let us try. Suppose you have two fields of good, rank, and clean clover, (which will grow in Michigan after all,) which you wish to put into wheat two years from this fall. Well, 1st, Put it into corn next spring, and sow to oats next year. When the oats come off, the field should be manured well. Now is the time to use your compost, if you have any. None of your land wants it so badly except your orchard.

Plow deep and plow it well, for here is where thousands fail.

2d, It will of course be a field to mow or pasture both years; but the last year it should have time to grow some before plowing, which should not be done with less than two good teams, or less than one foot deep.

The fields should know that you have a cultiva-

tor: you cannot prize it too highly. Drill in the wheat, if possible; if not, drag it well.

The grand climax of the whole is said in a few words: plow well and deep, but once, and in the fall, and do your work decently, well, and in season.

The system of rotation which I have laid down, is generally known, I presume, but perhaps not generally appreciated. The difficulties in the way are not serious; if so, let others, who have judgment and experience answer, and tell what they have done.

VIDI.

THREE RIVERS, August 5, 1853.

### A Sufferer from Dishonest Sawyers; or a good Excuse for an Unfenced Dooryard.

EDITOR OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER—Sir:—Many having treated on that "Infallible Index," showing the want of refinement, taste, and virtue, "The Dooryard," through the columns of your paper; and as the gifted L. has in the Ladies' Department of the present number quite cleared Mrs. Doolittle and Rose from all blame, throwing the whole on the masculine part of the family; and as my dooryard is not yet reduced to taste and order; I take up my pen to vindicate myself from blame in the premises.

Three times, within the five years that I have owned this place, I have got out the logs and taken them to the mill to get sawed into stuff to enclose my court-yard and garden in picket fence, and as many times have I been respectfully informed by the sawyer that he did not know what had become of them, but concluded that they must have gone down stream, for he himself had lost some, and that is what must have become of them. I must inform you that when I made application to the sawyer, he contracted to saw the logs at any time when I delivered them; but when they were brought, he could not do them at that time, but he would saw them; and gave evidence in his countenance of some peculiar satisfaction he had within, leaving me to choose the risk of ever getting the stuff from him, or to take the logs away. That he did saw them, there is no doubt, and that the avails of the sale went—we guess where! But that did not put up my fence: the hens scratched up the garden, and the cattle browsed the young trees in the court-yard, leaving it a picture of anything but prosperity.

In the last instance of this kind, one sawyer failed, and sold his logs to the mill below. I was there when the man was taking them away, and pointed out my property, among which were some valuable logs of great length. He proposed to take them down to his mill and saw them for me. I was glad of the proposition, for the upper mill would saw no more. I saw them in the boom at the lower

mill, and gave orders how I wanted them sawed; but on applying for the lumber, the logs were gone, and the same story about his not knowing what had become of them, was the answer I received. Knowing the folly of attempting to sue him, I made application to the minister of whose church he was deacon, and requested his aid in the premises. He told me the deacon had two chances of escape before him, where he had one before a magistrate; for, if duly convicted of selling the lumber of my logs, he could say that he bought them of the other man, and that he virtually believed them to be his property. But all this did not enclose my court-yard, nor put up my garden-fence. The same old rails are there still!

I rejoice greatly in our new well, which yields the best water in the county, although we have to draw with a tin pail, to the great injury of the stone work: the flaring mouth of the pail catches on the stone as it rises; but our cooper is a town officer, and refuses to take any small jobs; he lives gentleman *half of the time*. The curb and windlass are neatly made and painted. I won't have a pump, no how; it spoils the water.

Aye, yes, sir! But your house is not finished! See! it lacks the front and piazza! And did you not overstrain the matter, in making your calculations, and shape them out larger than you meant?

No. A part of my means was in New York city at the time; and having paid the carpenter-and-joiner-work in advance, I sent for these means through one of our mercantile houses, by means of a draft. Our worthy merchant having got the money, refused to hand it over, in consequence of which the work was obliged to stand for the time; and when it was resumed, the carpenter neglected to do his work, knowing that no magistrate would take up the case against him. I have therefore been obliged to get it along so far myself, at such time as I could spare the labor from the farm; and by God's blessing on my endeavors, I shall complete it this autumn by the same means, and be obliged to leave the advanced pay in the hands of the carpenter; and also leave the yard and garden fence till I can get out more logs, and find a sawyer that is an honest man.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will not take that "Infallible Index" as a sure guide on all occasions. L. has, in a most able manner, shown that "*the unfinished door-yard*" does not prove a want of refinement and taste in the female inmates, in the picture she has given us of Mrs. Doolittle and Rose; but has thrown all the blame on the men. And I hope that for the above reasons given, you will make some allowance for me.

Yours, truly, J. S. C.

MT. CLEMENS, Macomb co., Mich., Aug. 8, 1853.

[May we hope to hear from the writer again?—ED.]

### More about Australian Wheat.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please find inclosed one dollar, my subscription for the *Farmer*. I take this occasion to give a trifle of my experience in raising the Australian wheat which Friend Tooker of Jackson eulogizes so highly. I procured my seed, in company with some of my neighbors, at New York, in the fall of 1851, from wheat raised on Long Island and advertised in the N. Y. *Tribune*, at a cost, when delivered, of \$6.00 per bushel. I sowed mine early in October, on a fine piece of prairie land, and had a very unsatisfactory yield, both as regards quality and quantity; but as my seed did not arrive in season to give the thing a fair trial, I suspended judgment and sowed last fall on a good piece of land (prairie soil), at the same time and in the same manner in which I sowed my other wheat (Soules and White Bluestem) early in September. The Soules and Bluestem, side by side with the Australian, produced, as usual with us, an abundant harvest; whereas the latter winter-killed badly, shrunk badly, and proved inferior in every respect, so much so that I was fairly ashamed of it when marketing it to be sent back to New York in flour at 85 cents per bushel. The experience of one of my neighbors who sowed upon prairie soil, and another who occupies an opening farm, was similar to my own; and I predict that it will be a long time before it will become a favorite with the farmers of this section of country. The cut in your last number is a very faithful representation of my Australian humbug, and my laborers remarked in harvesting, that they would as soon bind barley as the Australian wheat, which it very much resembles.

Very truly yours,

E. C. R. MILLER.

RICHLAND, Kal. co., Mich., August 8, 1853.

### Newaygo County.

MR. EDITOR:—I write this in answer to a few inquiries made relative to our county in the *Farmer*. First, the timber is principally pine and oak openings; though on the south side of the Muskegon river there is a large tract of hard timbered land. On the north side we have, now and then, a spot without any timber, of from 500 to 1000 acres. The soil is a black sand, dry and fertile; and as for grain, we raise as good a quality of wheat as our neighbors in other parts of the State, though probably not quite so much per acre, the average being from ten to twenty-five bushels. Rye does well here; as for corn, it does not do so well as on more clayey soils. We raise a good quality and quantity of potatoes. I cannot say anything very enticing in respect to roads until you get here, then you can have as good roads as can be expected from the amount of labor expended upon them. The way to get here is a north course from Grand Rapids,

about 40 miles. It is settled pretty much all the way through on the county road; and there is also a road up the Muskegon river. We have a ready home market for our produce, it bringing the highest price. Lumbering is carried on extensively along the river, so it makes a market for all we have. Our merchandise is principally got at Chicago, directly or indirectly. I would here state that it is but about four years since farming became much of an object; since then there have been great improvements, but we have not everything perfect. The deeper I plow here the greater the produce. Clover does not seem to catch very well, or to take root sufficiently in our sandy soil; there seems to be wanting a coating of something to hold the moisture. Now, I would ask if millet would not obviate this difficulty if properly turned under as a manure, as that grows very readily. Answer, and you will oblige yours,

C. K. BIGELOW.

Newark, July 27, 1853.

NOTE.—The best time for emigration will be early in the fall.

[Millet will answer well to plow under, and so will buckwheat. Either will give firmness to the soil. We should think, however, that a good coating of plaster would affect clover favorably on such a soil, and a crop of clover once turned under will give a substance to the soil equal to any other green crop.—Ed.]

### Picking up Stones.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I do not expect in this to give any valuable information, but merely to throw out a few hints, which, if a few farmers even in my circle of acquaintance would take, I think that in less than three years from this date their farms would look far more tasty, and also till so much easier. Our beautiful little Rice Creek settlement is situated in the midst of a somewhat stoney country, and when I see how these gifts of nature are treated, I sometimes come to the conclusion that not a few are almost ready to find fault with Him who formed all things for some wise purpose because he did not leave these out of the creation. Many suffer them to remain in the ground, as well as upon the surface, ready to smash the plow when it comes in contact with them, while others, who have but little more forethought, draw and deposit them in the most convenient places, whether it be in their marsh, swamp or swale, thinking, perhaps, they are there for ever out of the way. But how will the next generation reproach such forefathers? and even they may live long enough to reproach themselves for having rendered such valuable portions of their farms worse than useless. The time is not far distant when these now waste places will be bringing forth our most excellent crops. How unwise, then, not only to render them worthless, but to sink such priceless materials for the farmer

after his timber shall have been exhausted. While passing along, we often point out such and such places as being the residence of some fence, though almost secluded by the thick hedge of briers and bushes which overspread it. Now, the first appearance always suggests one reason why this is the case—that of a lack of energy and neatness on the part of the owner. But after approaching nearer, and more closely inspecting it, we frequently find it to be a harder job to rid the fence of such a dress than at first imagined, for the corners are strewed with stones so that an extrication of root and branch is next to impossible until the farmer finds himself able to lay the stones into a wall, therefore he concludes to let them grow together until the harvest. True, they might be kept down by destroying their branches every year; but who would not rather see the fence free from all obstructions? The plan which I should suggest, instead of drawing them there (unless intending soon to lay them up), or into marshes or swamps, or letting them remain scattered about the fields to be cuffed about by the plow or harrow, is to pile them up snugly in the open field, with the larger ones for the outside tier, as such heaps are less liable to be torn down while working around them. The next time the field is to be plowed, let one or two men with crowbars follow the plow, pry and pick out all that are struck, and when they are drawn your field is in a condition to till. I go for the principle of doing what we do well, believing we shall be recompensed for it; if not in pocket, we shall have the satisfaction of looking over our farms without blushing, or being ashamed to have our neighbors look with us.

Let the man who has a five or ten acre lot on which the stones have hitherto remained unmolested, except by the plow and harrow, go to work to pry, pick, and pile them up as above described, and, after he has done, turn round and behold his field dotted over with neatly formed stone-heaps, and if he does not feel as proud of them as your worthy subscriber from Dearborn did after viewing his nice rail fence, then I say, in the language of him, I think he must be made of an entirely different kind of clay from what I am.

Yours, &c.,

EDWIN B. CARRIER.

RICE CREEK, Calhoun co., August 1.

WHOLEsome BEVERAGE.—Take of the best white Jamaica ginger root (bruised) 2 ounces; cream of tartar, 1 ounce; water, 6 quarts; to be boiled for about five minutes, then strained; to the strained liquor add 1 pound of the best white sugar, and again put on the fire and keep stirred until the sugar is perfectly dissolved; then pour into an earthen vessel into which has been previously put two drachms of tartaric acid and the rind of one lemon, and let it remain until the heat is reduced to a lukewarm temperature; then add a table spoonful of yeast, stirring them well together, and bottle for use, the corks of which must be well tied down. It will be in high perfection in a few days.



## Letters from Warren Isham.—No. 1.

THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1853.

FRIEND JOHNSTONE :—There are two reasons why I have not before fulfilled my pledge to the readers of the *Farmer*: one was, that the Crystal Palace was not ready for me; and another was, that I was not ready for it; and neither of us is in full readiness now; yet, enough is in show to set any number of pens a-going; and I have at length so far emerged from the pressure which was upon me, that I have been able to fix my hold upon one of them.

Yesterday, for the first time, I visited the Palace. I did, indeed, avail myself of an invitation ticket to attend the inauguration, but there was little to be seen then, except the building. The building is certainly a sight in itself: to me it was a very gratifying one, even after having seen its London prototype. It is only about one-third as large, but it far exceeds it in beauty of proportion, and in exquisiteness of finish, to say nothing of the immense dome which bubbles up and overarches the centre, of which the London one was bare.

I will here confess, that I have been the more tardy in this matter, from the fact that I have all along been haunted by the apprehension, that there would be so much similarity in the whole thing to the London Exhibition, that my descriptions would be like repeating over the whole story. But my yesterday's visit has relieved me from all such bodings. It is true, that my descriptions of the general structure of the building, and of many things in it, as well as my general remarks, are as applicable to this concern as to that: but it is also true, that there is enough peculiar to this, to save me from monotony of description—quite a relief to my mind.

The building is large enough to look well, large enough for comfort, and large enough for profit. You are not so lost in it but that you can take in its proportions, nor so bewildered but that you can set yourself seriously to the task of examining its contents systematically, with a reasonable prospect of living to accomplish it.

The very first thing which met my eye, upon entering, is of some interest to agriculturists. It was a lot of prints (calicoes) from one of the Lowell Mills, labeled, "Dyed with American Madder." The colors were very nice, and I fancied that I saw in them a bright promise to the farmer. The attention of the farmers of Michigan has been called, from time to time, to the importance of this product, and the method of its cultivation. I am glad to see that there is a spirit of inquiry among them in regard to it.

Among the agricultural implements, I found a number of new inventions, some of which bid fair to be useful, while others are undoubtedly humbugs.

What would you think of a machine, which should take off your hands the tedious, cold, and shivering task of husking your corn? It might spoil the fun of a husking-bee, but would it not be a desideratum for all that? Such a machine is in show at the Exhibition, by T. C. Hargreaves, of Schenectady, and it seems to understand the business. There is a circular, revolving platform, with ten grooves in it. The ears are placed in the grooves, and as the platform revolves, a knife (chisel-fashion) descends, cuts through husk and cob, just at the head of the ear, while another contrivance slides out the ear, leaving the husk, which is properly disposed of. The hand-machines cost from \$18 to \$25 each; and operated by a man and a boy, will husk 300 bushels of ears per day. There is a larger kind, to be operated by steam or horse-power, which, with four hands, will husk 1,200 bushels of ears per day. That is what it professes, and I have strong hopes of it. My heart went out upon it with a gush, in remembrance of the horrid time I used to have of it in husking late in the season.

And what would you think of a plow, which is no plow at all, and yet plows better than a plow? That is to say, how would it comport with your ideas of the fitness of things, to have that honored implement, the plow, thrust aside to make room for one that is not a tenth part as good looking, and which is only a thing of yesterday? There is such an implement in the Exhibition: it is an uncouth-looking object, but it claims to be equal to the task of pulverizing the earth more effectually than the plow, at a less expense of draft, and requiring no holder. Two plates of iron, an inch thick, and circular, are fastened to each other, so as to leave a couple of inches of space between them. From between these circular plates, narrow spades project all around, at the distance of few inches apart, the shanks of the spades extending in towards the centre, where they work upon a pivot. The spades project six, nine, twelve, fifteen, or twenty inches from the circumference of the wheel, as may be desired; and there may be two, three, or more wheels, or sets of spades, strung upon a single axle, carrying a breadth of several feet. As the machine is drawn forward, the wheels of course revolve upon the ground like cart or wagon wheels, the projecting spades sinking in the earth as they come over. When each spade in its turn is loaded, it is thrown up behind, as the wheel passes round, by means of a trigger, which, just at the nick of time, is pressed to the earth by the advancing wheel, operating upon the principle of the lever with a large purchase; and thus the land is thoroughly spaded and put in the best possible condition for a crop. The draft of a machine with three sets of spades, which would carry a breadth of some four feet, is said to be not much, if any more than that of a common plow.

I would not be much afraid to warrant this machine to work well upon our prairies, and in soils which are free from stumps and stones; but beyond that, I should doubt its ability. It is to be tried in a few days, and if possible I shall be present. It is from the city of Washington.

There is also a spade-ditcher on exhibition, the spades projecting in a somewhat similar manner to the plow, only the dirt is carried to the top of the machine, where it slides off each side; but I have no confidence at all in it—in fact, I feel assured that it will be of no manner of use. In the first place, it cannot dig an open ditch at all, for it leaves the sides perpendicular; and in the next place, I am certain it cannot dig turf.

There is a machine called the Separator, which I have no doubt is destined to be a useful implement, the design of it being to separate all foul stuff from grain. It will not only separate clover and timothy seed from wheat, but it will separate the two former from each other, and do it most perfectly—and so of all kinds of seeds. It is done by means of sieves of all the different degrees of fineness required. It is from Elgin, Illinois. I could not learn the price, the proprietor not being present.

There is a Side-hill Plow, which is made to adapt itself to the emergency by turning the beam, handles and all, to "the right-about face," at the end of the furrow, the beam turning upon a pivot, where the bolt passes through it, the mould-board being adjusted without taking the plow out of the ground, there being a double share. I have some doubt whether it is an improvement.

There is a nice little invention here, in which friends Johnson, Beal, and all other millers who read the *Farmer*, will be interested: nor is it in fact less a matter of interest to the farmer himself. It is called a Bran-Duster, and is warranted to extract two per cent. of good flour from bran and shorts, after common mill-bolts have done their best upon them. The offal enters a hopper at the top, when it is attacked by beaters, which move with tremendous velocity, and as it descends among them, it is driven against a bolt of exquisite fineness, through which the particles of flour are forced. It is designed to be placed at the end of the common mill-bolt, to receive the offal directly from it. It is exhibited by Jas. Carr, of Cambridge City, Indiana.

There is an invention for making Brooms; all that is required being to lay the broom-corn bunches close into a clasp, with the hands, and lock them in. Any housewife can make a nice broom in two or three minutes.

There is a Pig-Pen, designed to learn hogs good manners. It does not differ from those with swing partitions given in the *Farmer* some months ago, only there are cast-iron kettles instead of a trough, with an arch over each, so that the animals cannot be uncivil to each other.

There is also the model of a machine for cutting up corn, the stalks falling back upon the machine, as the straw of wheat does upon the reaper, where it lies until enough has collected for a bundle, when it falls through upon the ground from its own weight.

There is a Threshing-Machine, the thresher consisting of four iron arms about two feet long, inserted in a hub, which moves with great velocity, and is said to beat out the grain to the last kernel. The box in which it moves is not more than a foot across. I have no doubt it will thresh wheat with short straw to perfection, but am fully confident that heavy, long straw would be more than a match for it. Respectfully, WARREN ISHAM.

**A MODEL FARM.**—At Myremill, in Ayrshire, Scotland, Mr. Kennedy feeds under cover in the summer months, 220 large oxen, 460 sheep, 20 horses, 150 store pigs, on 90 acres of Italian rye grass.—Last summer his house-fed sheep fattened better than in the field, and were kept on Italian rye grass for four months, at the rate of 56 head per acre!—They likewise received a daily supply of steamed food. But, allowing for this, we find that on this farm each acre of grass keeps about four times as much live stock as the average of the cultivated land of similar quality in England. Mr. Kennedy has attained this high state of fertility by the use of liquid manure, distributed over the farm in pipes, and applied to the surface by the force of steam in a jet like a shower of rain. To use Mr. Mechi's graphic words, he can "increase his wet days" as he finds it necessary, and when other people's fields are parched with drought his are glistening with perennial verdure. Having an unfailing supply of water, he can either mix it in his manure tank with a more enriching substance, and so shower it over the land, or he can sow guano broadcast over the grass, and then wash it in dissolved, or if nothing but moisture is needed, he applies that only.

**HORSES AND TOBACCO.**—N. P. Willis gives the following hint whereby trees may be saved from being gnawed by horses, from which they suffer so much in exposed situations, when used as hitching posts:

"Strangers will tie their horses to the trees from which I can least spare the bark they eat off. I had just been washing the trunks of two or three evergreens with tobacco juice (said to be a six months' disgust for the worst kind of crib-biter), when neighbor S., with his white locks flowing over his shoulders, and his calmly genial face beaming from under his broad-brimmed hat, drove down the avenue—a moving picture among the beautiful cedars and hemlocks that made them more beautiful than before. He tied his horse to one of the tobaccoed cedars, which the fine animal, a splendid bay, opened teeth upon, and immediately backed off to the length of his halter, taking an attitude of repugnance, in which we found him on our return."

# MICHIGAN FARMER.

ROBERT F. JOHNSTONE AND WARREN ISHAM, EDITORS.

DETROIT, SEPT., 1853.

## The State Fair.

The annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will be held in the city of Detroit during the three last days of the present month. We understand from the Secretary, J. C. Holmes, Esq., that the same grounds have been secured for the erection of the buildings and for enclosure as were used last year. Preparations are also soon to be commenced to get ready the necessary fixtures.

We need hardly urge upon our readers the propriety, and the necessity there is that each one engaged in agricultural pursuits should lend to this institution his or her countenance and favor. It is true that it may be said that in the awards heretofore made, there have been occasional errors or warpings of judgment; and it may be occasionally cited that some particular person bears off more than a fair share of the prizes and of the premiums offered; but it is also true that but few get these rewards of merit without having *tried* to obtain them. The mere premiums, however, are but a small portion of the benefits to be derived from the State Fair. In no other way have the farmers at a distance as good an opportunity of seeing and learning what their own fellow-citizens are doing in the way of introducing new breeds of cattle, finer horses, better wooled sheep, or easier fatted hogs, into the State; nor can those who have been at a large expense, in other States, to introduce improved animals or new inventions, or ingenious and useful machines and implements, be induced to undertake the trouble, the expense, and the risk of bringing them before the farmers of Michigan, unless there is interest enough shown to lead the exhibitors to suppose that they will reap some benefit for their outlay of time, labor and money.

Last year's fair was considered one of the best and most numerously attended that has yet been held. We hope to see the coming one exceed it in everything that will make it beneficial to the agricultural interests of every portion of our fertile peninsula.

## Our Premium List.

The proprietors of the *Michigan Farmer* send out with this number the Premium List and Prospectus for the next volume. They know it to be the most liberal and equally-divided List of Premiums ever offered in this State. They believe that if proper encouragement be held out, the number of subscribers to the *Farmer* may be largely increased. There are many rich and wealthy sections

of the State where it is not as largely circulated as we think it ought to be. Nor do the proprietors wish it to be understood that they are altogether selfish in desiring to extend the circulation of the *Michigan Farmer*. There are men connected with it now, who mean, if encouragement is given them, to make it equal to any journal of the kind published in any State in the Union. The farmers of Michigan are getting rich, prosperous, and wealthy. There is no reason why they should not have the periodical which has advocated their interests, when they needed aid—as well printed, as full of practical information, and as handsomely embellished and illustrated as any periodical printed out of the State. If encouragement is given, we can promise it shall be done, while the *Farmer* remains in our hands; and we point with some degree of satisfaction to the improvements which have been made since we have taken hold of it, and to the kind and encouraging notices with which the press of our own State has sustained us. Still further improvements are contemplated. All we ask is, that if you have faith in our abilities, you will make your investments accordingly. We shall endeavor to repay you principal and interest.

It will be seen that we have made separate premium lists for ladies who may take an interest in extending the circulation of the *Farmer*. We cannot say that we are any great devotee of woman's rights; but we think that they are as much interested in having the information contained in the *Farmer* disseminated, as their lords and masters; and if we are not mistaken, when they set faithfully about it, they can excel the men in doing a good work. That they may have no excuse for saying they are neglected by us, (a thing we have never yet been guilty of,) we have put them on an equal footing, with a Premium List of their own. And what is more, in every case where a lady wins a premium, and at the same time outnumbers the gentleman who wins the prize in the same class, the editor, on his own responsibility, agrees to make her a present of six of the choicest perpetual roses he knows how to select, for her dooryard. If any of our friends think we can do any better for them, will they please to let us know how it can be done?

## Western Fruit-Growers' Association.

We publish a letter in the present number of the *Farmer*, from Dr. Kennicott, calling the attention of the fruit-growers, orchardists, and nurserymen in this State to the Convention to be held at Chicago on the 4th of October.

This Convention will not only give fruit-growers an opportunity of comparing the several varieties of the different sorts of fruits which will be exhibited, but will also be the means of eliciting many observations of value, showing the effect of the dif-



ferent climate and soil on kinds that are deemed of value at the East, but the nature of which, as far as the fruit is concerned, has been modified by the altered circumstances in which they grow, after being set out in the West. Fruit-growers will also hear and compare notes as to which are the most valuable sorts to cultivate here for other markets. The fruit crops at the West are becoming of more and more importance every day, in a pecuniary point of view. It is well-known that valuable kinds of long-keeping apples and pears cannot be raised south of the Ohio river; yet there is a constant demand for them during the winter and spring months for the Southern markets. In a few years there will be a continuous line of railroad from Chicago to Mobile, which will convey such articles as our nice Northern fruits, in four or five days to Southern markets; while in return, we shall get, during the summer, productions of a like nature, such as pine-apples, shaddockes, bananas, oranges, &c. The Southern people travel northward in summer, while our Northern people go southward in winter; and as a natural consequence of traveling from home, they seek to enjoy the fruits they have been accustomed to. The traffic in fruit—we mean in good Northern fruit—and the art of growing it in this State, is only in its infancy yet; and every means of promoting an interest in it, or a sound knowledge as to what is required for its successful prosecution, ought to be encouraged. We believe this Association, which is about to hold its Convention at Chicago, will do a great deal of good by promoting much sound, practical knowledge relative to the cultivation of orchards, the diseases of trees, the qualities of fruits, and the most profitable and safest modes of sending them to market. We commend it most heartily to the attention of our readers.

**TO POSTMASTERS.**—We return our sincere thanks to the many postmasters who have obliged us so far by informing us of removals, and letting us know when the *Farmer* is not received by subscribers.—We ask them for a continuance of this kindness, and call their attention to our list of premiums, for which they are entitled to compete.

**FRESH LIME.**—We ask the attention of farmers to the advertisement of Trowbridge & Co., relative to the ability to furnish at cheap rates, a coarse lime suitable to be used in farming operations, either to apply directly to land or in making composts.

**FRUIT TREES.**—It will be seen by the advertisement on the first page of the cover, that Ellwanger and Barry, of Rochester, offer some fine assortments of fruit and ornamental trees for sale, well worthy the attention of nurserymen and orchardists.

The verses by Maria, of Leroy, have been received.

**THE WINDSOR NURSERIES.**—The advertisements of James Dougall's nurseries at Windsor will be found in this month's *Farmer*. Mr. Dougall's reputation as a successful nurseryman and florist all over Canada West and the most of Michigan, is too well known to need any commendation. We merely call attention to the large and varied assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubs and plants, which he offers for sale during the fall.

**DORKING FOWLS.**—To those who fancy this variety of fowls, Mr. James Dougall offers a chance to procure them of the pure unmixed breed.

**PITT'S HORSE POWERS.**—It will be noticed that J. A. Armstrong of this city is the agent for Pitt's agricultural machines. His office is at the foot of Third street, on the dock.

**SUFFOLK PIGS.**—It will be seen that Messrs. Stickney, of Boston, advertise pigs of this well known and highly approved breed.

We refer our friends and students in educational discipline to the well put inquiry in this number, entitled "What shall I do with Augustus?" Our own solution would be a reference to a certain well known proverb of the wisest of men.

There are one or two valuable communications from highly esteemed correspondents which are unavoidably crowded out till the next number, although they are in type.

**THE NARROWED GARDENS IN CITIES.**—A great deal of skill may generally be exercised in making the best use of such materials as happen to be placed in our hands. Spending a few days with a friend in one of our large cities, we were struck with the great variety of vegetable growth which had been introduced into a space of 25 by 30 feet of ground. It was entered from under the back porch, which was ten feet square; the space between the eaves of this porch and its floor, on one side, was covered with the scarlet trumpet honeysuckle on a simple trellis; from the front roof, projected a trellis-work drooping roof, five feet wide, on which a Catawba grape-vine was handsomely trained,—the whole presenting much of the character of a country arbor. The ground was surrounded by a flower border, and this was separated from an inner flower border, by a walk passing round the whole. In these two borders we counted nearly a hundred and fifty different species or varieties of ornamental plants, a considerable portion in bloom, and a part of them were so trained as to cover the garden walls with verdure. The back offices were covered with one or two fruit trees by fan training, and with a single Boursault rose spread over a surface of ten feet in width and twelve in height, and on which we estimated the number of about 800 roses in bloom at the time. The roof of the back buildings was surmounted by grape trellises, twenty feet above ground, on which vines were trained, forming a handsome sky outline for the back view.—*Country Gentleman*.

## HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

S. B. NOBLE, EDITOR.

## The Curculio.

This little insect, as was expected, appeared at its proper time, in most cases performed its work of destruction provided for a numerous progeny, and has passed away leaving unmistakeable evidence of its ability to thwart all our fond anticipations of having a supply of a most delicious article of luxury, the favorite of every one. With a few exceptions the plum crop has proved an entire failure.—Notwithstanding man, woman, and child, have been engaged in various experiments to save their plums from the ravages of the destroyer very few have been successful. Of the many experiments made, four have proved well calculated to accomplish the desired object. One is to smudge them with sulphur from a gun as did Mr. Pattison of Saline.—One to smoke them with brimstone as did Mr. Jones of Ann Arbor and others. Another to adopt the shaking and killing process like Mr. Mead of Salem and many others; and the fourth permitting the swine to run in the fruit-yard like Mr. Taft of Plymouth. It may be others have been equally successful in destroying the destroyer. If such is the fact, and any thing more feasible, we hope to hear of it.

During the last ten weeks we have travelled more than seven hundred miles in various sections of our state, and in true yankee style we have made many inquiries, and made all the observations we could, and have found only now and then an isolated case where any plums are saved, only by one or other of the plans mentioned above to destroy the *curculio*. In only two instances do we remember of seeing any thing like a crop of plums where no experiment had been made. We cannot resist the conclusion that either of the above modes will prove generally effectual. If our conclusion should prove well founded as another year will fully determine, it remains only to select the plan the easiest performed, which appears to be the smudging and smoking process which has succeeded to admiration, both of which may be performed by children.

We congratulate our readers that the prospects are quite flattering, that we may yet enjoy the reward of our labor, and the once formidable enemy will be so far kept at bay, that we may have good crops of plums with little trouble, and Michigan may boast of as fine varieties as any other state.

## A Word about Strawberries.

Many persons prefer to set out their strawberry plants, and to make their strawberry-beds in spring. We prefer doing it in the fall for two reasons: First, because there is more time to make a good bed and to set out the plants in the fall; and secondly, if they are properly set out and taken care of, enough

fruit will be raised from a moderate-sized bed to pay for the trouble and expense of making it.

Strawberry beds may be prepared any time during the month of September; but the earlier the better. In preparing the bed, if the soil is naturally light, all that is necessary to do is to trench the ground fully two spades deep, filling each trench, as the ground is dug, with rich compost-manure, and not sparing a good quantity of either leached or unleached ashes in the preparation of the compost. If the soil is clay, and heavy, the lighter it can be made by the intermixture with sand, or other material of a like nature, so much the better; for strawberries do not grow as freely in a stiff clay as in a soil that is more easily worked.

In laying out a plat for a bed, we would advise that not a foot of ground should be used for the purpose, except what can be thoroughly enriched and prepared by trenching and manuring. More fruit and finer berries will be obtained in this way, than by covering a large piece of ground, badly prepared, with plants. When we state, on the authority of A. J. Downing, that he has known the roots of strawberry plants to descend fully five feet, where the soil was loose and would not prevent it, nothing more need be added as to the necessity of giving them a deep, well-manured soil, loose soil.

As to the mode of planting them for a crop the first year, the usual method is in rows about two feet apart, and the plants eight to ten inches. We have seen them do well set out in hills two feet apart every way, and kept perfectly clean from weeds, grass, and runners during the fall. In the spring the plants produced large berries, and rapidly covered the ground with runners, it having been freshly dug and raked, so that they struck root rapidly, and covered the ground with their leaves, so that nothing else was to be seen. We prefer rows, however, as being the most convenient on many accounts; because, if it is desired to fill up the whole ground with plants, it will be more readily done by having them set in rows.

Of the varieties now principally used to set out, as producing very choice fruit, the following list will be found on nearly all lists recommended by good judges and disinterested parties: The *Large Early Scarlet*, *Hovey's Seedling*, *Burr's New Pine*; the *Ohio Mammoth* is a fine, productive variety; the *Rival Windsor* and *Jenny's Seedling* are recommended by some as productive and choice varieties. We hear a good deal said about a new Cincinnati variety, called *McAvoy's Superior*, and also *Longworth's Prolific*; but till they have been bred in the soil and climate here, they cannot be recommended by us. Besides, there are very conflicting accounts about them; and there also appears to be much difficulty on the part of cultivators in getting the true sorts, if we may judge by the complaints

we notice in several horticultural periodicals on the subject. The three first mentioned sorts, however, are indispensable. They give the largest-sized and highest-flavored fruit, and are constant and steady bearers, and so far as we know, grow as well in New York or Massachusetts as they do in Ohio. One of the substances used for mulching in between the rows is spent tan-bark. All cultivators agree that it not only keeps down the weeds, but when put on as a covering in the fall, it protects from the effects of the frost, and has a beneficial effect as a manure for the plant. We think that much of the benefit of spent tan-bark is owing to the dampness and moist state in which it keeps the soil it covers, and which is very favorable to the strawberry plant. It is well known to have a very beneficial effect. The strawberry does best where the ground is kept moist and damp, and rather cool. A gentleman who was very successful in raising superior crops of strawberries every year, and frequently when his neighbors had very few and inferior fruit, imputed his success to the practice of giving them a good wetting every day with plenty of cool, hard water. He put it on in the middle of the day, while the sun was shining hot upon them. In this way he never met with any difficulty in raising the finest crops from all the varieties he tried.

#### Death of Apple Trees.

In the July number of the *Farmer* I saw an article headed as above, in which the writer speaks of "several large trees upon which the bark has been killed upon the southwest side"—mostly very thrifty and bearing good crops.

I have had several apple trees handled in the same way. I suppose it to be occasioned by the heat of the sun, during that hottest part of the day, between two o'clock and four o'clock P.M. It affects the most vigorous trees, from the fact that such trees elaborate the greatest quantity of woody matter, which becomes vitiated by too much heat upon the side of the tree, causing the bark to cleave off—it being, in fact, a real sun blister.

The remedy would be to mulch the trees, to keep the ground cool and obstruct the refraction of the sun's rays, or shade the body of the tree on that side. Letting the tree branch out low, and suffering side branches or suckers to remain around its body, would have a tendency to remedy the evil.

In regard to the other evil mentioned in the same article, I have to say, I have lost several valuable trees from the same "unknown cause." The leaves began to turn yellow and wither away all at once, without any apparent cause; and on searching, the roots are found to be entirely dead, presenting a redish-yellow color, the bark slipping off easily, when drawn between the thumb and fingers. In some instances the body of the tree has been af-

fected for one or two inches above the surface of the ground.

My nursery trees are considerably affected with the disease. One tree will die suddenly; then the trees standing nearest to it in the row will wither and die; then others for several feet on each side; then the rows immediately opposite will begin to fail; and so on, until several rods in circumference have been gone over, leaving not a live tree remaining.

In a few instances, I have known the roots on one side of the tree to be dead, while those on the opposite side remained alive and healthy. Such trees recover, if well nursed, after a year or two.

Mr. Sterne Brosen, a nurseryman and orchardist, of Elkhart, Ia., calls this disease "the apple-tree blight," and says that nurseries are frequently very much injured by it. Another nurseryman, Morton by name, informed me last spring that he had lost hundreds of nursery-trees from this cause.

I have not been able to discover the source of this disease, and can only offer a conjecture on the subject, which is, that the disease is caused by animalcules, existing in the bark of the roots, and passing from tree to tree, thus causing the disease to be propagated. In my nursery, trees standing upon the lightest and dryest soil have been the ones to be affected. It is not impossible but that the extreme heat of the sun upon such soils may be the chief cause of the disease. JUSTUS GAGE.

DOWAGIAC, Cass co., Mich., July 16, 1853.

#### Grapes.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the August number of the *Farmer*, now before me, I notice a very indefinite challenge from Mr. Atmore, of Penfield, in this county, which reads as follows:—"I hereby challenge any of my fellow-citizens in the county of Calhoun to produce as many grapes of as pure a quality as mine are this season." I must say I do not know how to understand the challenge: the number of acres or the number of vines which a man may cultivate is no test of his skill in cultivating the grape, and I had supposed each variety maintained its distinct kind.

I have cultivated two roots, in my garden, of the Isabella grape; from those two roots are five vines; they are now of six years' growth. I will accept of any challenge which Mr. Atmore may think best to make with regard to quality and quantity from the same number of vines, difference in age considered.

Respectfully yours,

E. N. JOHNSON.

ALBION, August 3, 1853.

#### The Curculio Routed.

MR. EDITOR:—For several years I could not raise any plums; the curculio was master of the premises and I yielded for a time. But like all other tyrants he was not satisfied with his lawful dominions;



he reigned triumphant over my plum-trees; he extended his dominions over my choice cherries; I bore that with some grumbling it is true. He next tried my favorite peaches. I cannot say I manifested a great deal of patience, when I found him revelling on the bright side of my peaches, but what to do I did not know. My fruit-yard was connected with my house, and the shade of my trees was very pleasant and healthful for my family and children, and I could not afford the loss of my trees, nor the loss of my yard, which must follow if I turned my hogs into it. I therefore gave up plums, cherries, and peaches. But the rascal was not satisfied. He attacked my apples, and for three years I had no fruit of any kind. Then I resolved to make war upon the insatiable destroyer. Three years ago, I requested my wife (who keeps a fine lot of poultry) to let every hen set as early as she would. This she did, and by the time the plums were in blossom we had over fifty chickens as large as robins under the trees. The coop mostly under the plum-trees, and in a short time we had over a hundred. We routed the enemy the first year. We have had our soldiers ready every spring since, and as a reward for our labor, we enjoy full yields of plums, cherries, peaches, and apples.—This year my peach and plum trees require a good deal of care in propping to keep them from breaking. The fruit-yard is enclosed on three sides with a tight board fence five feet high. Yours &c.,

Mt. Clemens, Aug. 13, 1853.

R. P. ELDRIDGE.

N. B. The chickens more than pay the extra labor and feed necessary to confine them in the yard. The hen-house is connected with the yard. E.

#### Grape Wine—Reply to M. Atmore.

We have drank an excellent article of wine made from the juice of the grape, according to the receipt given below. We commend it because no *alcohol* is used in its manufacture, and none produced by fermentation.

Pick from the stems and wash clean any quantity of sound, ripe grapes. Mash them in a barrel or tub to pumice, yet not so hard as to bruise the seed, then with a fine strainer, strain the pumice.—This pure juice is then to be strained through coarse flannel a sufficient number of times to render it pure and quite clear—nearly as colorless as water. To the pulp from which the liquor has been extracted, add water not to exceed one eighth as much as there is liquor already strained. This pulp is again to be mashed and rubbed, and then strain as before. This liquor will contain nearly all the coloring matter for the wine. Mix the two liquors. To every gallon of this mixture add one pound of fine white crushed sugar, and thoroughly mix. Put this liquor into a well cleaned and scalded cask and *cork it tight*, and let it stand three or four days, during

which time it will begin to effervesce. Then bore a gimblet-hole to give vent, and let it stand one day. It will then be best to make it air-tight, and if not before done it should be placed in a cool cellar where it may stand three months, at which time rack it off, rinse out the cask, throw away the lees, replace the liquor in the cask and after a few weeks it will be fit for use. Should the weather be quite warm, it is well to examine the cask, and if any danger is apprehended by bursting, give a little vent, either before boring the gimblet-hole or after closing it.

#### North-western Fruit-Growers' Association.

EDITORS MICHIGAN FARMER—*Gentlemen*:—I trust you will give your readers timely notice of our Chicago meeting of Western Fruit-Growers—October 4th to 7th inclusive—a four-day's session.

Unlike our northern neighbor, your State Fair precedes our meeting; and if the fruit-growers who show their products at Detroit, will only re-pack them with care, the same specimens may be forwarded to Chicago, to swell our professional collection, and help to make ours the great school of Western Pomology, as we desire to see it.

It may be years before we have so general a fruit season again, or so excellent an opportunity to compare fruits of all kinds from so many localities, enabling us to settle questions of nomenclature, identity, &c. And there being no meeting of the United States Society this year, Eastern Pomologists can attend with propriety, and doubtless will attend, in considerable force—another reason why Western fruit-growers should be on hand, with portions of the wealth of orchards which this propitious season has spread over the accessible North-west.

Our Chicago meeting will be one of particular interest to Michigan; and I can see no reason why you should not send at least one hundred members. But, should any one interested, be unable to attend, papers or packages of fruit can be sent (marked N. W. F. G. A.) to the *Prairie Farmer* office, or Dr. J. A. Kennicott, No. 96 Lake street, Chicago. The member-fee is \$1, for publication purposes; and as we hope to secure a reporter to assist our Secretary, we may be enabled to get out a valuable publication for pro rata distribution among members.

This meeting was appointed at Chicago with a view of the attendance of the Pomologists of Michigan, Northern Indiana, and Ohio; and *we count on them*, for there is much to do of interest to all of us: and if duly reminded of time and place, we do not doubt a full attendance—indeed, a sufficient number is already pledged, to make this the largest fruit-meeting ever held in the United States, if not in the world. Very respectfully,

JOHN A. KENNICOTT, Pre't N.W.F.G.A.

## Rambles.—No. 2.

BY S. B. NOBLE, HORTICULTURAL EDITOR.

In one of our rambles, we called upon Wm. Burnett, Esq., of Scio, an early and tried friend of the *Michigan Farmer*. In the youthful days of the *Farmer*, when it was struggling for life, and before its locomotive powers were sufficiently developed to enable it to go alone, Mr. B. mounted his horse and visited the farmers of his own and neighboring towns, and obtained a good list of subscribers and presented them to the editor without any other reward than the consciousness of having done a good deed. A few such voluntary agents at the present time in each county would soon swell the list of subscribers to 10,000. Shall we have them? Mr. B.'s farm is in the valley of the Huron river, and shows a good state of cultivation; with a good dwelling and out-buildings, the whole exhibits a degree of taste and neatness not often surpassed.

On the Huron river are situated the saw mill, flouring mill, and the woolen manufactory of the Messrs. Osburn, all in fine order for business. The woolen factory has lately been erected, and is furnished with new and extensive machinery for doing a first-rate business. They are prepared to purchase wool, or manufacture it, on shares or by the yard, into various kinds of stuffs, such as cassimeres, cloths and flannels. We hope the farmers will appreciate the advantages of such an establishment in their vicinity, and patronize the Messrs. Osburn, who, with commendable zeal, have erected such fine mills and factory, all of which are in successful operation.

A mile or two above, on the river, are the mills of Mr. N. C. Goodall, consisting of saw mill, flouring mill, and a plaster mill, all in operation. He is also erecting another flouring mill. His mills are at a small village called Delhi. At this place also is the woolen factory of Mr. McCall, an enterprising individual, a native of Scotland. He has in the neighborhood a well cultivated farm. He is fully Americanized, a firm friend of the *Farmer*, and will receive subscriptions for it in the vicinity of Delhi. We hope the farmers will remember the wool-carding and manufacturing establishment of Mr. McCall.

## A MAN WHO KNEW ENOUGH

was found repairing the roof of an old empty barn. On presenting the claims of the *Michigan Farmer* for his support, he remarked, in substance: "If you agricultural folks will tell me how to raise *taters* without rain I will talk to you about the paper." We replied that he could do it by irrigation. "What is that?" he asked. We replied, endeavoring to enlighten his mind as well as we could to our remarks. He demurred at once, and closed by saying he did not want the *Farmer*, stating that he

had been a farmer for *twenty years*, and *knew all about it*, and could raise everything he wanted, and enough of it, if he could only have rain. We soon found

## THE CONTRAST.

Nearly adjoining the above, we called on the proprietor of a well cultivated farm, and found him upon a wheat-stack, near to an apparently well filled barn. To him we presented the *Farmer*, and received for reply, "I will take it: send it to Dexter Post-office." And before this time he has received the July number. We hope it will be the means of instruction as well as pleasure to himself and family.

## SHOOTING THE CURCULIO.

While in conversation with W. H. Pattison, Esq., of Saline, a few days since, he informed us that in experimenting with the curculio the present season, he took a musket, putting in a sufficient quantity of powder to force a charge to the branches of the plum tree. On the powder he put about a spoonful of sulphur, without any wadding. By shooting a few mornings in succession into the trees, when the dew was on, smudging the curculio, plums and leaves with the sulphur, he has succeeded in saving his plums on *all the trees sulphured*, while on some trees he left untouched there are no plums. Last year there was an entire failure. We hope to hear from others who have been equally successful. The curculio must be destroyed.

## BLIND DITCHES AND BOULDERS.

Mr. A. Traver, an industrious farmer in the vicinity of Ann Arbor, having a piece of land a part of which is quite wet, and wishing to prepare it for the plow, he is now making blind ditches beyond the reach of the plow to conduct the water down to the creek, running through a ravine, the creek having been straightened by digging a wide, deep, straight ditch through the centre, taking the dirt from the ditch to fill up the old bed of the creek, thus changing the entire aspect of the field. On a part of the same land were a quantity of very large boulders, some weighing several tons, and too large to draw on any stone sledge. To reduce these to a suitable size for loading, he pulled up some partly decayed stumps, making a pile over the stones, and set fire to it. In consuming the stumps the stones became so sufficiently heated that the cooling caused them to break up into pieces suitable for handling and for building purposes. This may not, perhaps, be a new way of getting rid of very large stones, but it is certainly an effectual one. The example of blind ditching is worthy of being copied, and thousands of acres of good land, now too wet for the plow, may be rendered fit for cultivation.

## BRIMSTONE VS. CURCULIO.

We are informed by James Jones, Esq., of Ann Arbor, that to save his plums from the ravages of the curculio, he procured a quantity of rod brim-

stone and pulverized it fine. Having secured an old tin pan by nailing it to the top of a hoop pole, putting in a quantity of live coals, he threw the brimstone on them, and while burning he elevated the pan amongst the branches of the tree, moving it around that the smoke might come in contact with the entire top. This he did five mornings, then omitted three, and smudged once more. The result is, that he will have a fine crop of plums on all the trees smoked. On one or two others left unsmoked in the same garden, the crop is an entire failure.

Mr. John Starkweather, an independent farmer residing about two miles above Ypsilanti, on the Huron river, a few years since purchased his farm, which had been nearly worn out by continual cropping, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. By a thorough system of rotation of crops, deep plowing, with clover and plaster, he has brought it to a good state of cultivation, and raises large crops of grain and hay; his corn looks unusually fine for the season. Mr. Starkweather has a fine flock of *Spanish Merinos*, consisting of about two hundred and fifty old ones and about fifty lambs. Amongst his one and two years old ones are a fine lot of bucks, which he has for sale. His clip of wool is 1000 pounds, for which he has been offered 61 cts., but refused it. He has also some fine *full-blood Durhams*, consisting of a bull and some cows and calves, all of which showed that they were of pure stock and well cared for. They will be exhibited at the State Fair, and a part offered for sale.

Mr. S. showed us a meadow on the river bottom mostly of redtop grass, which will cut nearly or quite two tons per acre; and what is most singular, on a part of the meadow he raised last year a crop of turnips, the redtop is self-seeded. Mr. S. deserves much credit for his efforts in raising pure-blooded stock, and it will be to the advantage of many to patronise him and purchase.

#### LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.

Mr. Smith Botsford, the owner of a good farm on the Huron, in the township of Ann Arbor, about two miles above the farm of Mr. Starkweather, has just thrashed the wheat raised on fifteen acres, and found it to yield thirty-one bushels to the acre: the variety is that known as the Hutchinson wheat. The field was in corn last year. Before plowing for the corn, he gave it a good dressing of barn-yard manure. Mr. B. only plowed once for his wheat, and about nine inches deep, which he thinks better than to plow deeper, unless the land is plowed twice, in which case plow deep. Three acres of this wheat were drilled in, seeded at the rate of one bushel to the acre; the other twelve acres were sown in the usual broadcast way, at the rate of one bushel and a half to the acre. Mr. B. has a flock of about fifty fine *Spanish merinos*, from which he

clipped 5½ lbs. of wool on the average; he is also raising some good half-blood *Durhams*. His farm gives evidence of a sound system of cultivation.

#### THE HORSE-RAKE AND GLEANING.

We noticed several farmers in the vicinity of Ypsilanti who were gleaning their wheat stubble with the horse-rake. We were told by Mr. S. that one man with a horse and rake could glean and secure at least ten acres per day, which would yield from one and a half to two bushels per acre. Now this operation must be quite a saving, and well worthy of being more generally adopted. It is best to rake in the morning while the dew is on to prevent its shelling.

#### TOWN-HOUSES.

Visiting the town of Pittsfield a few days since, while in conversation with Mr. V. Tyler, he called our attention to a pile of lumber, and other building materials, and remarked that they were for the erection of a town-house, in which the inhabitants could at all times meet to hold town-meetings and elections, and the officials to meet and transact business—a house they can call their own. Pittsfield is a rich farming town, and has many highly-cultivated farms, and is not behind any town in Washtenaw county, and well able to build such a house. And in addition to its being the place for public, it will be just the place to hold agricultural lectures, which every town should have. And when they get their town-house completed, we hope the proper authorities will procure five or ten copies of the *Michigan Farmer* and add them to their

#### TOWNSHIP LIBRARY

for gratuitous circulation, thereby placing within the reach of many a paper which they might not otherwise have the privilege of perusing. Other towns will do well to copy the example of Pittsfield, and erect town-houses where they are not already provided with good places for public meetings.

#### QUINCE TREES.

In Pittsfield we noticed some eight or ten Quince trees, looking unusually thrifty, and well laden with fruit. On inquiry if anything had been done specially to promote their growth, the lady remarked that she always wet the earth around them with the suds every washing-day, and besides that, nothing had been done.

We find as a general thing that Quince trees are on the decay; very few escape; the ends of the branches are dying, and many large limbs are dead. The borer seems to be doing his business silently and surely. Something must be done to remedy the evil.

Rambling through the north part of the town of Lodi, we called at the residence of Randolph Davis, one of the early settlers of the town. He has been on the farm he now owns twenty-two years. He has it well cleared up, and under a good state of



cultivation, with good buildings, and a good fruit-yard and orchard. Mr. Davis has quite a number of fine, thrifty-bearing Pear trees, well-loaded with fruit, some of which are seedlings, raised from seed planted by himself on the farm, and produce abundantly a good early fruit. Mr. D. showed us quite a

#### FREAK OF THE CURCULIO,

which was two Plum trees, one branch of each loaded with fruit; the plums on the other branches had been entirely destroyed by the curculio. We could discover nothing on or about the trees, showing any cause why they should take a part and leave the rest.

Opposite the residence of Mr. Davis is the dwelling of O. C. Sweetland, built in good modern style, having a front yard well ornamented with shrubbery; and on either side of the walk there is a good strawberry patch, the plants looking healthy, and free from weeds. Then there is that stately black walnut before the door, well loaded with fruit. How majestic it looks to see our native forest-trees decorating the yard, and protecting it from the scorching rays of the sun. We hope more of our forest-trees will be left standing around dwellings.

Passing through the town of Salem a few days since, our attention was called by Mr. Wm. B. Mead to his fruit-yard. There we found a fine lot of plum trees, well-laden with fruit. Mr. M. calculated to have from twenty to thirty bushels of plums; and some were now (Aug. 6th) getting ripe, and quite eatable. Mr. M. said he saved his plums by

#### SCALDING THE CURCULIO;

and to do that, you must first catch the *critter*. This he did by making a large sheet, containing twenty yards of cloth, with an opening in the centre, to pass the tree. This was spread on the ground, and the tree well shaken. The first time doing this, the number caught was quite too many to kill with thumb and finger; he therefore heated about a pailful of water, scalding hot, putting it in a tub, and emptying the curculio from the sheet into the tub. This shaking operation was performed for several days, and the result is a good supply of plums.

By the way, Salem is a rich township of land, and a large proportion of the farmers are *well-to-do* in the world, as finely-cultivated farms, good dwellings, and large orchards testify. It cannot boast of a village or a city within its limits; but they have four churches neatly finished, and the inhabitants are a *go-to-meeting* people. The *Michigan Farmer* has many patrons in Salem, who anxiously wait its monthly visits to their dwellings.

At the residence of Mr. John McCormick, in Superior, we noticed two plum trees hanging full of plums. We inquired if he had done anything to save them. He said he had not, but they were Green Gages and *nothing hurt them*. We noticed

under the trees large piles of leached ashes, and informed him we thought the ashes saved his plums. This he thought could not be, for in the garden his Green Gage trees had plums on them. Well, away to the garden we went, and found these trees, like the others, destitute of plums. We think he was satisfied that the Green Gage was not passed over by the curculio, but shared the same fate, unless in some way the ashes in this case saved the plums.

In the town of Plymouth, at the residence of William Taft, we cast a *sheep's-eye* at his fruit-yard. His plum trees are laden with fruit. Mr. T. informed us that the curculio had forsaken him. For three years he has permitted his hogs to run in the fruit-yard, and for two successive years has had a full crop of plums. This is unquestionably a very sure way to get rid of the curculio.

We were very kindly received at the house of M. L. Shutts, an extensive farmer, who has a fine flock of Merinos. His farm evinces a thorough knowledge of the best mode of cultivation, as everything around him bears testimony.

At the residence of Mr. Moses Allen we were invited by him to view his stock of Short-Horn Durhams, from the stock of Stimson & Brooks, near Avon, N. Y. His three-year-old bull is a fine fellow, well made, and every way a good specimen of his kind. Then there is his young bull only 17 months old, the finest specimen of his age we ever beheld. Mr. A. told us that good judges estimated him to weigh eleven hundred. He is a monster for size, and withal a beautiful animal. Then there is the six-year-old cow, right in her prime—a superior animal. Mr. Allen deserves much credit for introducing such noble stock into the vicinity of Plymouth.

We called at the residence of Mr. J. Shearer, an old resident of Plymouth, and were disappointed at not finding him at home; and also others on whom we called.

Our next call was at the Post-Office. Our friend Myron Rider, the present Postmaster, very kindly gave us all the information we desired as to the *Farmer*. Mr. Rider keeps a bookstore, and will act as agent for the *Farmer*, to whom remittances may be made; and we trust will be efficient in getting up a club of a hundred and more subscribers. We hope he will be fully sustained in the book business.

Mr. T. T. Lyon showed us some beautiful specimens of Plums, among which Prince's Imperial Gage, Jefferson, Smith's Orleans, and many other fine varieties, are quite conspicuous. Mr. Lyon is getting up a large collection of fruit of the most choice kinds. Mr. Lyon saved his plums by the shaking process, and has a good crop.

Our next call was upon Wm. H. Gregory, Esq., who is a firm friend of the *Farmer*, and to whom we are under many obligations for his efforts in

getting us new subscribers last winter. Mr. G. has a large number of *large* Quince trees, loaded with fruit. They look remarkably healthy. He showed us some fine Bell Pears, which were now (Aug. 11) ripening. Mr. G.'s farm is about midway between Plymouth and Northville. We regret that circumstances were such that we could not call upon more of our patrons in Plymouth, which is a rich farming tract, and well settled with thrifty farmers—all showing that they are up in the world.

We soon found ourself at the thriving village of Northville. Mr. Wm. D. Whalen will act as agent for the *Farmer*. By the way, Mr. Whalen has a good assortment of books on hand, and can also furnish our lady patrons and readers with a fine lot of jewelry to suit the eye, ear, or finger, and hope that all in the vicinity will find it to their interest to patronize him.

In the town of Novi, near the Hickville P. O., on the line of the Detroit and Howell Plank Road, at the junction of the Milford and Novi Plank Road, is the residence of Deacon Philip Marlatt, an early settler in the town. Mr. M. has a good farm, which gives unmistakable evidence of good cultivation. His buildings are good. All around shows that he possesses an abundance of the good things of this world. Mr. M. voluntarily entered the field last winter, and obtained, next to Mr. E. H. Johnson, the largest list of *new subscribers* for the *Farmer*. Mr. M. hopes to be ahead of all others the coming year; and whoever expects to beat him must calculate to be up early and late.

Mr. A. Smith, the well-known proprietor of Smith's Hotel at New Hudson, who has so long catered for the good of the public, is still at his post, and in addition to his former business, he has engaged in the sale of the most approved agricultural implements. His assortment is quite complete: and we hope the farmers generally will give him a call, and we are quite sure they will find many excellent articles, and at prices corresponding to the times.

In rambling through the north-western corner of Wayne county, the south-western part of Oakland, and the south-eastern of Livingston county, we saw very many delightful farms, large herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and other things denoting that the country is settled by enterprising and industrious people, looking up in the world, and we hope feel so too. The wheat crop has generally been good; hay better than last year, though not in all cases a full crop; spring crops generally fall short; corn and oats will be light; potatoes in most cases will be middling. We have seen much to admire, visited many kind patrons of the *Farmer*, whose hospitalities we enjoyed, and regret that time would not permit us to call on more.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### To Farmers' Daughters in the Woods.

BY A LADY IN THE WOODS.

A few words to you, sisters in these Western wilds, a few words of greeting, of counsel, and encouragement from one who both by observation and personal experience has been made familiar with many of the varied phases of your life. Those of you whose days have thus far been spent on your fathers' farms, assisting your mothers in household duties, with perhaps an interval of two or three months' schooling each year, have doubtless realized long ere this that there is very little of pastoral romance in such an existence. It is folly and worse than folly to talk to you of the delight of tripping across the dewy meadows with your milk-pails, brushing the dew from the grass and blossoms with your light springing step, scaring the lark from his morning slumbers, and rivalling his song with yours! Delights, indeed! The rueful looks you cast down at your wet feet and draggled dresses are significant of anything but sky-lark's songs: and a few plain truthful words from your description of the realities of the cow-yard would signalize the downfall of more than one fanciful structure reared by unwise hands in that vicinity! You know that yours has been a life of labor. You can look back over years spent in an almost unvaried round of washing, ironing, baking, churning, spinning, and house-cleaning, and these labors have never yet been performed by fairies, nor by that lamentable class of whom we sometimes read, "beings too good and beautiful for this world." No; they always fall to the lot of real flesh and blood women; women too who were made on purpose for just such a working world as this, not stray angels or beings adapted to some ethereal state of existence, but women of nerve and sinew and strength and patient endurance.

Observe, it is to farmers' daughters *in the woods* that we are speaking; that class who have not enjoyed the advantages furnished by wealth, or the opportunities of mingling in the more refined society of towns and villages. We know many such; worthy, excellent girls, good daughters, sisters and house-keepers, to whose peculiar condition and needs no reference has been made (as we recollect) in the Ladies' Department of the *Farmer*. It may be said that not one in ten would be benefitted by counsel given through this medium for the simple reason that they never see or read the *Farmer*.—This reasoning would have had some weight a few years ago when the subscription list was much shorter and farmers had not learned to look forward with the interest they now do for the reception of this monthly dividend from the Agricultural Bank; but with the rapidly increasing circulation of this

work in our state, we are sure that it is or soon will be in the hands of a majority of those for whose benefit it is designed. That is not where the trouble lies. If the *Farmer* is not read, it is simply because no *personal* interest has yet been awakened, and we all know what a pre-eminence personal interest has over any other. These girls know that their fathers receive it regularly every month; they know that the pile in the old chest or on the corner shelf in the closet has been accumulating for years; they know that when a new one comes father sits up unusually late the first night; he reads till he is weary, then puts up his spectacles and lights his pipe to smoke, while mother lays down her knitting and looks to see if there is anything new in the butter and cheese department. Their knitting and spinning go on, or if in the course of the week or month curiosity leads them to glance over its pages, they feel little sympathy in the pleasant letters of fair correspondents who speak of things in which they have no interest; the Educational Department they are too apt to slight altogether. Thus the *Farmer* is defeated in some of its objects and its mission is incomplete.

And now, girls, having given our preface after we commenced our story, we will turn to you again.—Some of you we know personally, and knowing that you are representatives of a large class, shall consider ourselves as addressing you personally, hoping that when you have read what we have to say you will feel a desire that your neighboring sisters should read it also, and if they like you have been too long neglectful because neglected, bid them with you watch the *Farmer* in future, and if your interests are not looked after in the department which purports to be yours, then—take up the pen in your own defense.

You live in the woods, you have few of the advantages of society, it is your lot to labor. This is all true, but it is true too that your time is not all improved as it might be, as it should be. We do not wish to impose additional burdens upon you; nor must you at this intimation of the object of our lecture turn your envious eyes towards those whose wealth gives them leisure by exemption from the drudgery to which you are subject, and bid us go to them with complaints of mis-spent time. They have monitors within and around, 'let them hear them,' our mission now is to you. Situated as you are, you are too apt to settle down in the opinion that your daily round of household labor is all that is required of you; that when you have spent a few years cooking, washing, and house-cleaning at your father's, you may perhaps have a house of your own where you will go through with the same tread-mill variety for your husband and children, and finally die, leaving your daughters the legacy of your yet unfinished work with no higher aim in life than yours has been. And it may never occur

to you that your destiny is unfulfilled, that you have passed by many a sweet, untasted cup, sighing as you did that so few of life's pleasures have fallen to your lot. Now look at the work you are obliged to perform and at the amount of time absolutely necessary for its performance, calculate closely and see if what you have already done is worthy of you, if what you expect to do is worth the devotion of a life-time! Let us be practical and take one day for example. (We hope the young lady whose kitchen, with herself in it, sat for this picture, will not be offended at the public use we make of it, but rather submit to the present mortification for the good of many, herself included, and immediately set about the work of reformation with such zeal that no one shall hereafter recognize the original!)

The family consists of seven members, the parents, three sons and two daughters. Thomas and William are respectively of the ages of nineteen and sixteen, and Louisa is between them in her eighteenth year. James, the youngest son, is thirteen, and Kitty, the other daughter, eleven. The mother's pale face and languid step speak plainly of a broken constitution, broken by the hardships, the privations and sickness that fell to her lot in the early settlement of their farm. The father and children are all healthy, and Thomas and William noble specimens of farmers' sons. James stays about the house to help Louisa when there is any hard work to be done; he draws the water and pounds the clothes on washing days, churns, and scours knives and brings in wood any day; while little Kitty waits on mother, and helps sister all she can. With such helps and the ordinary work of a moderate farm like theirs, it would seem that a young lady blooming with health and vigor, as Louisa is, might easily find an hour or two each day to devote to reading or to the acquirement of some graceful and useful accomplishment. But she does not; and yet she works very hard, and often thinks her lot severe, though she is relieved of much of the drudgery that you who have less accommodating brothers must perform.

On the morning in question Thomas and William were up at the dawd of day; Thomas went to the barn to have the team fed and the tools in readiness for work; William kindled the fire and put on the tea-kettle, called Louisa from the stair door, and then took the milk-pails and went to the barnyard. After milking the three cows he came in, found the fire nearly gone out, the kettle singing over it, and no Louisa visible. Sister was called again; she soon made her appearance, and with James' assistance the breakfast was ready at half-past six that should have been eaten at least an hour earlier these long, sultry summer mornings. Louisa felt too languid to hurry her work when it was so warm, as if it would be cooler as day ad-



vanced; and though Kitty made her mother's bed and swept and dusted the rooms and helped to clear off the breakfast table, and though James scoured the knives before he went to the field, it was nine o'clock long before Louisa finished washing her dishes and working over the butter, which had been left where James churned it the night before. Then, before she had a moment's rest, it was time to be getting dinner. With Kitty's aid, this was ready in time; and had the same little Kitty been tall enough to stand at the high kitchen table, and strong enough to be trusted with the dishes, they would have been on the pantry shelves at rest by half-past one, instead of steaming in the scalding water under Louisa's hands as they were at two o'clock. Bless the bright-eyed, nimble-fingered little Kitty! She finds leisure to keep her long rows of plinks and four-o'clocks free from weeds, to get long lessons in geography, to recite to her mother, and to sit by that dear pale mother and sew great piles of carpet rags; and still poor sister Louisa is washing the dishes or scrubbing the floor, or working over the butter in the morning that should have been done the night before. She has no heavy labor to perform as her mother did in her young days, when spinning and weaving for the whole family were done by hand; their wool is all taken from the sheep to the factory and exchanged for cloth; the boys have their Sunday coats made at the village tailor's, for which they pay in wood from the new clearing; and in consideration of the mother's ill-health, and because Louisa has so much house-work to do, a tailoress is hired to come into the family every spring and fall to do the summer and winter sewing. Now, Louisa may lack energy in a degree, but she is not a lazy girl; her kitchen is neat, that is, when she gets her work done so that you can see how it looks, and her work is well done when it is done. This is just the point we have been so long coming at! Is it worth living for, to spend life as Louisa is spending hers? And yet she thinks she is doing all that is required of her;—so do too many of you, sisters in the woods. You imagine that when your breakfast and dinner are eaten, and your supper dishes washed, you may fold your hands and die in peace! Were it so, you might as well be anything else as a woman. Besides all that is lost to yourselves, some of you have brothers who are taking their ideas of woman's character from the tone of yours. Would you have them go out into the world with no higher ambition than to select wives who will be mere tools to aid them in plodding on through an aimless animal existence, as you are doing? Rouse yourselves, girls! Be up in the morning, and when you are up be energetic, even at the expense of your languid feelings. You don't know what a satisfaction there is in having the dishes off your hands, the floor swept, and the preliminaries arranged for

dinner before eight o'clock. The chamber work must be done too! Yes, but let every motion of your hands tell on something; sheets and quilts will come to order with astonishing quickness and precision when under the guidance of dextrous fingers. You can easily secure an hour and a half, perhaps more, for lighter employments before dinner time; but be careful not to let the minutes slip away unimproved: the morning hours fly fast, and what you lose now is lost all day. Let dinner be ready at the time it is wanted, and as soon as the family have risen from the table give not the dishes one moment's rest till they are on the pantry shelves, and the door closed upon them. This washing dishes is usually considered among the most tiresome details of housekeeping, and really it is, the way some girls manage it! Actually I have seen hours wasted over a table of dishes that might have been put out of sight in twenty minutes, and while my fingers have ached to get hold of the abused dishcloth, my heart has ached to think of the time so wasted by the very ones to whom it is of the most priceless value. Whatever "your hands find to do, do it with your might," even to washing dishes.

After the dinner work is done, a change of dress and some little attention to your toilet will give you a degree of self-respect, and as an example have a good influence. Never for a moment entertain the mistaken idea that because you live in the woods it matters not how you look! It does matter how you look, even if there is no one to look at you or for you to look at but your own image in the glass; and how much more when you are surrounded by brothers and sisters. Before your brothers especially be careful of your personal appearance. You are doing much, unconsciously, towards forming their estimate of woman's dignity and purity of character. But this subject is worthy of more reflection than we have room for now.

In carrying out your plans for saving time, you will need a systematic arrangement of all you wish to accomplish, something definite for every hour, so that you will lose no time in wondering what it is best to do next. It is true you may not be able at all times to conform to a system, to do just such things at just such hours, for you cannot foresee what interruptions may occur; but it will do no harm to have the system ready. By good management you can have, on ordinary days, at least five or six hours of relaxation from your kitchen labors between sunrise and bedtime, and in those hours you ought to do much toward the improvement of your mind. Cultivate a taste for reading; you will find means to gratify it in some way in these days when books and papers are so cheap and plenty. Reading will lead you to thinking, you will know what other women are doing and thinking of, and you will learn to form opinions of things and peo-

ple and principles: this will give you new ideas of life and its objects, and your daily round of duties will soon lose its cheerless monotony. You will have something to think of besides what your hands are doing, and they are so used to work they will not need your thoughts following them all the time. Then when your brothers are with you there will not be the same loss for subjects of conversation as there has been, for want of which you have contracted the unprofitable habit of detailing to them the trifling annoyances of the day, or may be some petty scandal that has reached your ear. Talk to them like women who have minds and let them learn from you respect and reverence for your sex. They will be better men, and your influence will not end with them. Try the brisk plan, girls, and our word for it, if you do nothing more than your house-work you can do twice as much as Louisa does and feel lighter-hearted and less weary at night and more cheerful and sprightly in the morning. But you will, you must do more. If you read this article in the *Farmer*, read others, read the Educational Department, read all the numbers. You are farmers' daughters, make yourselves familiar with the interests of your fathers and brothers: by your influence and example you may do much to elevate a calling that has too long been looked down upon. Try it and make yourselves better women, and happier. Humble as you may be you bear the sacred name of woman, bear it not in vain.

Those who think we have chosen trifling subjects for remarks must remember that what may seem trifles to some are very serious realities to others, and the good, honest-hearted girls we have addressed will bear witness that the duties we have enumerated have been no light difficulties with them.

### Early Bulbs.

Our lady readers know very well that there is nothing more pleasant and agreeable in the early spring than to watch the unfolding of the flowers of plants that bloom very soon after frost has loosened his grasp on the surface of the earth.

Among the varieties of flowering plants which afford this pleasure, and which are almost indispensable in a flower-garden, the bulbous-rooted varieties amply repay all the care which can be bestowed on them. Among those which flower early, the Snow-drop, the Narcissus, the Hyacinth, the Crocus, the Iris and the Tulip may be enumerated.

It is not every one that can afford or is willing to expend a large sum for the possession of an extensive collection of those plants at once. But a small collection of them may be so distributed throughout a border or a bed that they will give a lively and most agreeable appearance to the flower-garden at a season when no other plants are in bloom.

Bulbs, however, require some degree of care when they are first put in the ground. Like every

other plant, the better and more carefully the bed is prepared in which they are set, the richer return they will make. In preparing to set out bulbs on a small scale for a border, we would always make for each plat a small frame, square or circular, as it might happen to be convenient—for instance, the hoop of a cheese-box would answer the purpose to which we refer, inside of which the bulbs ought to be planted; this keeps them from being disturbed when you wish to dig the rest of your border in the spring, and also marks exactly where they are after their foliage has withered and dried up during the summer. It also makes it easy work to cover them in the fall with light compost or leaf-mould, which serves not only as manure for the plants, but also for protection for the bulbs themselves. Before planting any of these bulbs, the earth ought to be dug at least two spades deep, and the trench filled with light, rich soil: for the upper 10 or 12 inches there ought to be a compost made of one-third soil, one third the oldest and best rotten manure to be had, and the other third sharp sand; if leaf-mould from the woods can be had easily and added to this compost, so much the better. Each of the little plats which have been dug out ought to have the frame fixed in them, and then be filled with the compost, which should be allowed to settle for a few days, and then be filled up again within two inches of the top. On the surface thus made the bulbs may be planted in such a manner as the taste or the experience of the gardener may suggest, either mixing the several kinds so as to form one cluster, or keeping them separate. They should be covered about two to three inches deep.

After bulbs are once put down in this manner, they need little care except to keep them free from weeds and to see that previous to the coming on of winter they are thoroughly covered with a layer of rich, light earth, and protected during the severest part of the winter season by a covering of straw. It must always be remembered many bulbs, though not all, will work up to the surface, and that any inattention to giving them a proper covering of soil previous to winter, is very apt to leave the most forward ones liable to be injured by the frost.

The best time to put bulbs in the ground for early flowering is in the month of October, when the beds or plats may be made, and all the necessary care given to them. When once put down, they may be left without being taken up for three or four years, when they will be found to have increased considerably by offsets from the roots, which may be separated from them every year, if the grower chooses to take that trouble, and set them out by themselves. In the gardens in front of houses or cottages in villages, or in the suburbs of cities, there are few ornaments that make a better show or add more to their appearance in the spring than these little plants, which flower and blossom before all others.

## EDUCATIONAL.

## My Favorite.

MR. ISHAM :—I have been thinking considerable, of late, about the young readers of the *Farmer*. No doubt many of them think the time will come when they will be men; and probably some of them would like, not only to be farmers, but to have farms of their own, and to such it may be interesting, and I hope instructive, to hear a short account of my Favorite, the course he took, and the result.

Come listen to me, children,  
While I relate to you  
Something about my favorite,  
His mother's darling too.  
His cheeks were fair, his eyes were bright,  
Intelligence shone there;  
His forehead high, 'twas handsome too,  
He'd brown and glossy hair.

But to the course he took. When he was seven years of age I was acting in the capacity of a teacher, and he was one of my pupils. I soon observed that Nature had done something for him, and I thought if he took a right course he would be likely to make a useful man. He was a very industrious little scholar, he delighted in learning his lessons well; if he did not get to the head of his class often in spelling, it was because they spelled well, for he generally knew how to spell every word in his lesson. And here let me say, there is a great advantage in getting your lessons well. You have the approbation of your teacher and friends, and when the hours come for play you can enjoy them all with your playmates, instead of being obliged to study alone in the school-room. I never saw a child that enjoyed play better than my favorite, but much as he loved it he never troubled me by appropriating the time for study in that way. His conduct seemed to say—

"I will up in knowledge grow,  
As youth can come but once."

One thing more I will mention, which not only made this little lad appear lovely to me, but served to make him a favorite among his playmates; he never trampled on their rights; this they soon noticed, and in all their plays seemed to look up to him as a sort of President. Now, let us go to the Sabbath-school. Yes, there he is; how clean his clothes are; he does not look as though he played by the way. How pretty he repeats his lesson, and from the manner in which he answers questions, we should think he understands what he has been repeating. When he was eleven years old (if I remember right) there was a library in the district where he lived, and on the day for drawing that little boy was permitted to go and select a book to suit himself. I had the privilege of reading some that he selected, and found them to be filled with useful knowledge, and evidently "designed to inculcate the most important principles of piety and virtue." About a year or two after this, I was at his father's when he returned from a raising, and well

do I remember how manly he looked when he said to his mother, "They had some whisky there, and they asked me to drink, but I told them no, I did not drink such stuff."

We pass over a few years now, while he is a part of the time in school and a part of the time at work, till the time arrives when he thinks he can go to school no more, but must go into business for himself. He may with propriety be called a man now. He is as industrious as ever; very prudent; quite likely he had learned "a penny saved is as good as two earned." But though saving, he was not termed "a little-souled man," for the ministers of the Gospel, and the poor, if it was evident they were deserving, could testify they had enjoyed his liberality. I might tell you more about his course, but lest my communication should be tedious I now proceed to tell you something about the result. You remember I told you he was an industrious scholar, and also the kind of books he used to read; well, when he was old enough to write composition, he had such a stock of useful knowledge treasured up in his mind that he could write on different subjects, and express his ideas so concisely and with so much strength and elegance, as to render his composition interesting and instructive to persons of mature years. The course he took at the raising you remember; he is now a temperance man, using his influence (which is by no means small) in favor of the Maine Law. How many who have suffered from the evils of intemperance, now unite in the petition, God bless him. The result of his industry and economy, when he engaged in business for himself, was, when he was old enough to be married, he had a good farm, horses, cattle and sheep, and farming utensils. I have had the pleasure of visiting him once since he moved on to his farm, and was much gratified to see him so comfortably and pleasantly situated. From the appearance in and around the house, I should think he has chosen a woman that knows how to take care of what he provides, and one who can do her share of the work. Her iron ware was not set out to rust, nor her wash-tub left out in the sun, nor did I see even a piece of bread thrown out to be wasted. God bless that pleasant couple, and may their life be so well spent that it may with propriety be said, "Their object is to honor and glorify the Lord." L.

## Teachers' Trials—No. 3.

There is no clock in the school-room, and without one it will be impossible to divide time so that each class may have its due portion allotted it; and the pupils, having no chance to know when the hours for different studies arrive, thoughtlessly pass the time till recitation comes, when their lessons are found deficient. The teacher may hang his pocket-piece above his desk, but its dial is too small to be visible across the room, so that, comparatively,



it is of little use. He now bethinks himself of applying to the District or his own pocket to supply this deficiency; but soon discovers the doors are without locks, and the windows have no fastenings, which would make it worse than useless to have one, as it would be fine fun, for boys who love mischief better than books, to destroy it, being an article to them strange in a school-room, and therefore a just object of indignation, they calling it a "silly notion of the stuck-up schoolmaster" or "ma'am," as they are pleased to term those who aim to elevate them above their habitual low vulgarisms, or introduce any improved method of teaching. I remember when a child of hearing a charming lady-teacher ridiculed for asking a young lady if she was not "lonely" instead of "lonesome."

The trouble of the clock shows that other things are not likely to be safe; or the desk-lock is also broken, and there's not a place safe from intrusion. Alas! teacher! You can bring no books of illustrations or interest there—no instruments to elucidate science, however many you may have—no natural specimens, and no charts or maps—nothing to make the school-room pleasant or the sciences attractive. Your school-records must be taken with you nightly, or be in danger of destruction. Your teaching must be done through such books as the children may have, with oral illustrations; and how long these books are left will depend upon the caprice of unruly boys. Let the patrons of such a school assemble some morning and witness the following scene, and they would be likely to vote broken locks expensive. "I can't find my 'rithmetic!" "My geography is cut all to pieces!" "Master, my writing-book is scribbled all over!" "Ever so many leaves are torn out of my spelling-book!" "My slate is broken!" "My pen is gone, my ink-stand is broken, and the ink spilt all over Mary's philosophy and Sarah's algebra!" "Sir, Michigan is cut out of my map!" &c. Often there is no provision made for water, beside a pail and rusty cup; the wood green, and often not enough of that, and without any kindling material.

One of the severest trials of a well-developed teacher, is the practice of "boarding round," which is expensive to the district, as steady board can be given cheaper than by the single week. If any class of individuals, more than others, require quiet and time for thought, after the day's labor—and these cannot be had "boarding round," which is but the renewal of the day's bustle—the teachers are that class. Provide your teachers with a "home," a room of which they are to be sole occupant, where undisturbed they may study or lay plans for the advancement of their schools, and have an incentive to collect a library and such articles as shall expand their minds to meet the emergencies of their calling. If you would have indi-

viduals of fine feelings, cultivated intellects, and refined manners as guardians of your children, who may unfold their immortal minds, you must hold out inducements for such to accept this responsible station. Call not that teacher fastidious who objects to taking board and lodgings where you would not. It seems to be a favorite motto that "a teacher must endure all things." Mrs. E. P. F. B.

FLORAL HILL, 1853.

### What shall I do with Augustus?

MR. EDITOR:—Having read with deep interest the different articles that have appeared in the columns of your paper, relative to schools and the modes of government, in consideration of the vast importance of the subject, I hope you will not become weary of a few more ideas relative to this matter, by the way of inquiry. The issue between Valeria Valencie and Mr. Randall I do not think worth controverting. That the spirit of kindness is the preferable mode, as a general thing, is obvious, with which they both concur, so far as it proves valid. I have found, in my brief experience, that teachers must shape their laws according to the peculiar development of their subjects. The mild disposition of some is readily governed by a mild discipline, while others, that are ever inclined to rebel, must be checked by sterner means. Law avails nothing unless it is adhered to; and law is not law without a penalty; and the efficacy of any law must be sustained by a rigid enforcement of the penalties attached to it. But the penalty must be adapted to the nature of the offence, or the circumstances under which it has been perpetrated. The success, therefore, in the government of schools, depends upon a prompt enforcement of the laws, (which ought not to be too numerous nor too stringent,) by whatever penalty the nature of the offence may demand. It is therefore my opinion, that there can be no fixed principle established that will reach every case. That the abolition of the cudgel principle to a very great extent is necessary, is obvious; but, like the proviso in our "Liquor Law," it is necessary to keep a little for medicine, in extreme cases. But I have in my school a subject, to whose peculiar organization it is somewhat difficult to apply any valid mode of government. In the morning Augustus comes to school, takes his seat, with his face frowning and lips protruding, and as soon as he can get an opportunity to pinch or scratch his neighbor without my observation, he is sure to do so. Upon making inquiries into the cause of such demeanor, I am either answered, with all the self-confident effrontery of a dignitary, "Because I had a mind to, sir," or, like a marble statue, he is dumb. I then talk to Augustus as to the impropriety of such conduct, to which he pays no attention longer than while I am addressing him. Au-

gustus seems to have an innate aversion to a book. As a means to allure him to study, I point him to the many advantages enjoyed by him, and refer him to the great ones of earth who now tower upon the loftiest summit of fame, starting, perhaps, from as humble a sphere as his own. I flatter him with the idea of his equal competency to arrive at the same degree of eminence if he will but try. But Augustus gives me a deaf ear; my entreaties and stratagems are vain and unavailing. Anon he is seen loping over his desk in wait to play some kind of a trick upon his seat-mate, or with war in his heart, prepare to slay the unfortunate bug or fly that happens to come in his way. Of course, Augustus has not got much of an education, but he is not a fool; nay, verily! He has more than an ordinary faculty of creating disturbance, without making himself amenable to censure. And never was there a more finished adept in the art of killing frogs or robbing birds' nests than he. For such truant misdemeanor, I inflict some of my milder penalties; but he, like the rude boy that was found in the branches of his neighbor's apple-tree, felt inclined to make game of my "tufts of grass only." Now will some of my brothers and sisters, versed in school-room jurisprudence, who act upon the Randall principle, please tell me what I shall do with Augustus?

KAHINUS.

LITCHFIELD, July 16, 1853.

**Miner's Domestic Poultry-Book.** By T. B. MINER, Author of the "Bee-Keeper's Manual," and Editor of the "Northern Farmer." Published by G. W. Fisher, Rochester. For sale by Elwood & Co., Detroit.

This work is earnestly recommended by Dr. J. C. Bennet, (himself an author of a work on Poultry that has had considerable sale,) at which, after a perusal, we are not at all surprised, for throughout its pages we find much more matter, and many more important opinions relative to the qualities, points, and differences of the several breeds of fowls, by the Doctor, than by the author himself. The work commences with a description of the several varieties of the Dorkings, and then goes into a very elaborate dissertation on the several breeds of the Asiatic varieties of fowls, commencing with the Brahma-Pootras, to which the author gives the precedence over all other kinds, for size, beauty, compactness, docility, weight, delicacy of flesh, and laying qualities. The description of these fowls is furnished by Dr. J. C. Bennet, from whom the author had his own pair in 1852, which warrants him in endorsing all that is said by the former. Indeed, from the other testimony cited, it is unquestionable that the Brahma-Pootras are a superior variety of fowls; but how much more profitable than some of the other kinds we cannot say, from anything contained in the book; but we learn

that nobody has the right sort except the two authors.

The other varieties and breeds of the Shanghai, Cochinchina, Chittagong, and Malay receive much attention at the hands of the author, but who employs his pages rather to cite opinions given by other persons, than to furnish anything very new or original as to the qualities, methods of breeding, or keeping these fowls at a profit. The various other kinds of poultry meet with a little consideration at the author's hands, and present nothing new or original. As a hand-book for the breeding and rearing of poultry, and giving directions how they should be taken care of, there are several works far superior to this. As an excellent collection of opinions on the merits of particular varieties, and especially of those which have been furnished by the author, together with a good many extracts from other sources relative to kinds which the author has not bred himself, the book is a very fair miscellany.

Some of the illustrations are pretty good, especially those Shanghaes engraved by Gihon, which we have seen before. But the engraving of the "Model Brahma-Pootra" is a decided failure—not true to nature, and the author ought to be ashamed to palm it off as a likeness of his model fowl. The pullets are a little better; but neither the artist nor the engraver understood his business any better than Mr. Miner does book-making. It is not a work we can conscientiously recommend as a good poultry book.

### County Fairs.

**WASHTENAW Co. A. & H. SOCIETY.—CHANGE.**—The Washtenaw County A. & H. Society will hold its fifth annual fair at Ypsilanti on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October, instead of on the 11th, 12th and 13th, as before published. L. DAVIS, Sec.

**LENAWEE COUNTY FAIR.**—The annual fair for the present year will be held at the city of Adrian, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of October next.

**BARRY COUNTY FAIR.**—The time for holding the annual fair in this county has been changed to the third and fourth days of October next, the time previously fixed upon having been found to conflict with that of holding the State Fair.

### The Markets.

DETOIT, Aug. 20, 1853.

**CATTLE.**—Cattle hardly maintain here the high rates which had been paid in the early part of the summer; and good cattle do not bring, except extra fat Oxen, over 30 3/4, live weight. In Chicago, we notice that the last lots sold there only brought 22 65, live weight. In the Boston market we note that the best extra carcasses only bring 57 50 ¢ cwt.

**SHEEP.**—There is rather a demand for good mutton Sheep, but few come into market. The rate here is from 23 to 25 50 ¢ head. In Chicago, we notice that lots have sold during the past week at 23 33 to 25 75 and 23 ¢ head.

**CALVES AND LAMBS**—Not many of either coming in, and prices range according to size and condition. Calves bring from 20s to \$10, and Lambs from \$1 50 to \$2.

**Hogs**—There is no change in the price of Pork since last month.

**Eggs**—Scarce and high. They retail at 15@16 cents a dozen; and an old lady in the market on Saturday asked 18 cents for hers—they were so fresh laid!

**POULTRY**—Beginning to come in more freely, especially in the shape of chickens at 25 to 30 cents a pair. Turkeys are wanted at 10s@16s each. Ducks are also beginning to come in at 3s a 4s pr.

**BUTTER**—Good fresh is wanted at 14 a 15 cents a lb.

**CHEESE**—Receipts very light, at 6 a 7 cents a lb.

**FEED**—Middlings sell at \$1 a 100 lbs, and Brand 5s 6d.

**SEEDS**—Clover is scarce, and good seed is worth \$6. First-rate Timothy is not to be had at present; but \$3 is quoted as the price for it.

**FLOUR**—The market for Flour has taken an advance ever since last month; and owing to the smallness of the supply, and the numerous inquiries, prices went up, till about ten days ago they reached \$4 75. Since then, supplies have been more plenty, and \$4 50 is about the standard price. The market for Flour is very unsettled. In Buffalo, our Michigan Flour is selling at \$4 55 to \$4 75.

**WHEAT**—Wheat is in steady and active demand. The highest rate at which it sold here from wagons was 107 cents, but latterly it declined to 95. However, it begins to look up again, and the prospect is favorable for good prices during the Fall. By the cargo, it is selling here at \$1 02 cts, quick. In Buffalo, the last sales reported were 109 and 110. In New York, it appears to keep firm at 130 to 132 for White Michigan.

**OATS**—Are not held so high here as they have been, as they were as high as 48 cents. Now they sell for 42 cents.

**CORN**—Has been as high as 68 cents. The last sales were made at 65 and 66 cts. Accounts from Illinois and Indiana promise a very fine crop.

**SALT**—Plenty, and selling for 1s a bag, and 11s a bbl.

**POTATOES**—New ones coming in plenty at 50 to 62½ cents a bush, wholesale.

**PLASTER**—Fresh ground, at Detroit mills, \$7 a ton. Oswego sells at \$1 a bbl, and Grand Rapids at \$1 50.

**WATER-LIME**—Selling at 11s a bbl.

**HAY**—Comes in plenty, but the price keeps up to \$16 and \$12 a ton, according to quality.

**WOOL**—The market for Wool is over. The last we heard of it was, one of our friends had received from New York a return of sales of some lots which averaged him 47 cents here, and which we had forwarded. The average price he received was 43c. Rather a poor speculation. The New York price current of the 20th quotes as follows:

Wool remains quiet but steady at the late decline. The tightness of the money market restricts transactions. We hear of no sales worthy of note. We quote

Am. Saxony, Fl., a lb.....53a58  
Am. F. Blood Merino.....47a51  
Am. ½ and ¾ Merino.....43a45  
Am. Native and ¾ Merino.....38a42

## Receipts.

Cash received for *Michigan Farmer* from July 23 to Aug. 22, 1853: Cressy (adv) \$2, O H Lee (adv) \$1 50, C Pierce \$1, L F Allen (adv) \$8, W F Gregg \$0c, J Adams \$2 25, W Palmer \$3, W S Higley \$5c, J Wornley \$1, J Orr \$2 50, L Harris \$0c, R Hans \$3, R Vosburgh \$2, J Glass \$1, M C Benham \$1, A Bray \$1, J Kelly \$5c, S H Davis \$3, H Trowbridge \$2, J Smith \$1, C R Church \$2, J Bailey \$1 50, G Young \$1, M Atmore \$1, E R Miller \$1, M Rider \$2, P P Sharp \$1, F H Brink \$1, B G Coomer \$1, W A Kent \$1, R P Eldridge \$1, C Stewart \$1, P Metzel \$1, C G Cady \$1, N Tallmadge \$2, G Sellman \$1, J Lathrop \$1, A Horn \$0c, A R Tiffany \$1 50, B D Conolly \$0c, B F Kenyon \$1, H Lee \$1 50, S Cooley \$2, C Hill \$1, J Campbell \$1, A A Copeland \$1, H Ulrich (city agent) \$27.

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## UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED.

**EAST**, No. 1—Containing accurate views and descriptive articles of The President's House in Washington; Niagara Falls; Barry's Lake, near Saratoga; and the Bunker Hill Monument.

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IMPROVED DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER.  
PITT'S CORN AND COB MILLS, &c.

**I** HEREBY give notice, that since the extension of the Patent Right on my Machine for Cleaning and Threshing Grain, I have removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where I have permanently located and erected a large establishment for the future manufacture of the above machines.

The Separator has been enlarged, improved, and rendered more permanent and durable in all its parts; while the Horse Power, for strength, durability and cheapness of repair, is not surpassed by any in the United States. This Power is warranted to withstand the full strength of eight horses; also, to give as much effective or useful power when driven by one or two horses as any other Horse Power, whether constructed on the Endless Chain or Lever principle. It was put on trial at the great exhibition of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, at Geneva, in July, 1852, where it received the N. Y. State Agricultural Society's first premium "for the best Horse Power for general purposes."

The Separator, at the same trial, also received the Society's first premium. My machines will thresh and clean from three to five hundred bushels of wheat per day, and other grain in proportion.

Two hundred of the above machines are for sale at the Agricultural Works of the Subscriber, in this city, all warranted to be a better article than can be purchased at any other shop; and if they do not on trial prove to be so, I will take them off the hands of the purchasers at the price they may pay me for them.

I further notify all persons who are purchasing Horse Powers and Separators to be used in California or Oregon, that I will hold them accountable for any infringements of the rights secured to me by Letters Patent in the above machines, as I am manufacturing a Horse Power and Separator expressly designed for that section.

All orders for the above machines hereafter addressed to John A. Pitts, Buffalo, N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

JOHN A. PITTS, Buffalo, N. Y.  
The above machines are for sale at Detroit, Mich., and Fort Wayne, Indiana. June-1853



### MOORE'S UNRIVALED WHEAT DRILL. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the farmers of Washtenaw, Oakland, Livingston and Wayne Counties with Lewis Moore's unrivaled Wheat Drill. It is enough to say of this Drill, that the highest premiums have been awarded it by several Agricultural State Fairs; also by a number of County Fairs in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan and others, over nearly every other Drill in use in the United States. It has been some improved, and is now got up in the most substantial manner for service and durability. I am now offering them at 25 per cent. less than any other in use, which places them within the reach of all. For further particulars address the subscriber, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Jul 34

T. A. HAVILAND.

### GREAT SALE OF SHORT-HORN & DEVON CATTLE AND SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P.M., I will sell, at my farm on Grand Island, six miles below Buffalo, about 30 full-bred Short-horns, a few Devons, and about 30 high grade Short-horn and Devon Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers and young Bulls.

The younger Short-horns are chiefly the get of my imported bull Duke of Exeter (10,152)—a bull not exceeded, as a fine stock-getter, by any bull in the United States.

The young Devons are the get of the bulls Candy and Quartley, both imported by Mr. Stevens. The superior of these bulls in blood, style and breeding is not to be found. Quartley is my present stock bull.

I will offer at the same time 50 pure-bred Southdown Sheep—rams and ewes; also, a few Middlesex Fries—both sheep and pigs the direct get of imported sires, from dams descended of late importations.

Catalogues will be ready by the first of August, and will be sent, on application to me, by mail.

TERMS—All sums of \$100 and less, cash. For larger sums, approved notes at four months, with interest, payable at bank, will be received, if preferred.

A steamboat will carry all persons wishing to attend across the ferry to the farm at 10 o'clock on the morning of the day of sale. The stock can be viewed at any time previous by calling on me at my residence in this place.

Black Rock, N. Y., June 15, 1853.

LEWIS F. ALLEN.  
Jul 3mo

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Jul 4

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May, 1853-ly

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Jan 1yr

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# SUPPLEMENT

TO

## THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

LIST OF OFFICERS, TOGETHER WITH THE PREMIUMS AWARDED, &c, AT  
THE FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL  
SOCIETY. SEPT., 1853.

### Newly-Elected Officers of the State Agricultural Society.

The election for officers took place in front of Floral Hall Friday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The following is a list of the names:

*President*—GEORGE C. MUNRO, of Hillsdale Co.  
*Treasurer*—H. H. BROWN, Detroit.  
*Secretary*—J. C. HOLMES, "

#### VICE PRESIDENTS.

John R. Kellogg—Allegan, Allegan.  
John Bowne—Hickory Corners, Barry.  
L. D. Crippen—Coldwater, Branch.  
A. McMath—Berrien.  
Geo. Hentig—Marshall, Calhoun.  
Justus Gage—Dowagiac, Cass.  
Samuel Ashman—Saut Ste. Marie, Chippewa.  
David Sturgis—De Witt, Clinton.  
— Fitzgerald—Bellevue, Eaton.  
L. W. Beecher—Genesee, Genesee.  
W. T. Howell—Jonesville, Hillsdale.  
Cyrus Lovell—Ionia, Ionia.  
George W. Peck—Lansing, Ingham.  
John L. Butterfield—Jackson, Jackson.  
Chas. E. Stuart—Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo.  
Rix Robinson—Ada, Kent.  
Robert Ferguson—Lapeer, Lapeer.  
Stephen Allen—Adrian, Lenawee.  
Freeman Webb, Jr.—Puckney, Livingston.  
Michael Dousman—Mackinaw, Mackinaw.  
J. Summers—Utica, Macomb.  
A. G. Bates—Monroe, Monroe.  
Linus Cone—Troy, Oakland.  
Henry Pennoyer—Grand Haven, Ottawa.  
H. S. Miller—Saginaw, Saginaw.  
D. Northrop—Port Huron, St. Clair.  
E. S. Moore—Three Rivers, St. Joseph.  
L. B. Martin—Shiawassee, Shiawassee.  
D. M. Uhl—Ypsilanti, Washtenaw.  
Titus Dort—Dearborn, Wayne.  
J. H. Simmons—Paw Paw, Van Buren.

#### CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Elisha Ely, Allegan, Allegan.  
M. Barlow, Jr., Hastings, Barry.  
Thos. Love—Berrien, Berrien.  
E. B. Pond, Coldwater, Branch.  
O. C. Comstock, Jr.—Marshall, Calhoun.  
John Collins—Summerville, Cass.  
S. McKnight, Saut Ste. Marie, Chippewa.  
J. F. Turner, Dewitt, Clinton.  
W. R. Martin, Vermontville, Eaton.  
R. B. Perry—Grand Blanc, Genesee.  
Isaac McCollum, Hillsdale, Hillsdale.  
C. P. Bush, Lansing, Ingham.  
Frederick Hall, Ionia, Ionia.  
J. C. Watkins, Grass Lake, Jackson.  
F. W. Curtin, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo.  
Henry Seymour, Grand Rapids, Kent.  
George Clark, Jr., Lapeer, Lapeer.  
A. G. Eastman—Adrian, Lenawee.  
W. A. Buckley, Howell, Livingston.  
Charles G. Avery, Mackinaw, Mackinaw.  
Ira H. Butterfield, Utica, Macomb.  
E. G. Morton, Monroe, Monroe.  
A. C. Walker, Farmington, Oakland.  
Thos. J. White, Grand Haven, Ottawa.  
W. L. P. Little, Saginaw, Saginaw.  
Charles A. Loomis, St. Clair, St. Clair.  
M. Wakeman, Colon, St. Joseph.  
James Cummins, Corunna, Shiawassee.  
W. H. Harrison, Paw Paw, Van Buren.

Lorenzo Davis—Ann Arbor, Washtenaw.  
Abraham Fisher, Redford, Wayne.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Samuel M. Bartlett—La Salle, Monroe.  
Jay R. Monroe—Paw Paw, Van Buren.  
John Starkweather—Ypsilanti, Washtenaw.  
C. W. Green—Farmington, Oakland.  
G. V. N. Lothrop—Detroit, Wayne.  
John Miller—Adrian, Lenawee.  
A. Y. Moore—Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo.  
P. K. Leitch—Utica, Macomb.  
Chas. Dickey—Marshall, Calhoun.  
Thos. Clark—Lapeer, Lapeer.

### LIST OF PREMIUMS.

#### CLASS A—CATTLE.

##### CLASS I—SHORT HORNS.

56	Ira Phillips, Romeo, bull, 5 yrs old, silver medal &	\$10
75	Geo Graham, La Salle, do	2d prem \$10
101	M A Alton, Tecumseh, do	3d do \$7
90	C Fuller, Livonia, bull, 3 yrs old and under 5, sil med	8
118	D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, do	do 2d prem 8
46	J H Austin, Detroit, do	do 3d do 7
233	Saml Blackwood, Novi, do	3d do 5
73	Latahaw & Johnson, Erie, do 1 yr old, 1st prem bronze	med and 5
16	Moses Allen, Plymouth, do 1 do	2d do 5
96	R B Gillesby, Tecumseh, do 3 do	4
57	Ira Phillips, Romeo, bull calf, 1st prem trans	5
50	Harvey Austin, Jackson, do 2d do	5
97	Moses Allen, Plymouth, do 3d do	3
59	John Starkweather, cow 5 yrs old and over, 1st prem	sil med and bro med 8
186	A Y Morre, Schoolcraft, cow 5 yrs old and over, 2d	prem 3
28	Andrew Wilkie, Detroit, do 3 yrs old and under 5, s	m and 8
92	D C Blair, Tipton, do	do 2d 3
2	Ira H. Butterfield, Utica, do	do 3d 6
49	Harvey Austin, Jackson, heifer 2 yrs old do	1st prem b m and 5
76	Geo Graham, La Salle, do 1 do	trans and 5
77	do do 1 do	2 prem 4
93	D C Blair, Tipton, do 1 do	3 do 3

##### CLASS II.—DEVONS.

28	R J Grosvenor, Monroe, bull 5 years old and over, 1st	premium s m and \$10
33	Riley C Cone, Troy, bull, 2d premium \$10	
135	W H Miller, Moscow, do 3d "	7
283	F V Smith, Coldwater, do 3 years and under 5 s m	and \$8
65	J W Childs, Paint Creek, bull do	2d prem 5
194	O W & G P Bennett, Jackson, bull 3 years old and under, 3d prem 7	
287	F V Smith, bull calf trans and 5	
83	Chas Hansom, Kalamazoo, bull calf 2d prem 4	
197	O W & G P Bennett, do 3 do 3	
74	Latahaw & Johnson, Erie, cow 5 years and over 1st	prem s m and 8
286	F V Smith, do	2d prem 7
195	O W & G P Bennett do	3 do 5
284	F V Smith, cow 3 years and under 5 sil med and	8
196	O W & G P Bennett heifer 1 year old trans and 5	
176	J W Childs, do	do 2d prem 4
84	Chas Hansom, calf 1st prem 5	
288	F V Smith, do 2d do 4	
290	do do 3d do 3	

No Herefords and Ayrshires exhibited.

## CLASS V.—CROSS OF BLOODED CATTLE.

- 58 Wm. Canfield, Mt. Clemens, bull, 3 years old and under 5, s medal and \$8.  
 302 L. F. Olmstead, Sturgis, bull, 3 years old and under 5, 2d premium 8.  
 106 Wm Gass, R-y, do do do do 3d premium and 7  
 100 E P Bryan, Marengo, bull 2 years old, s med and 8  
 107 L D Owen, Romeo, do do 2d prem 7  
 78 Oliver Hampton, Hickory Grove, bull 1 year old, 1st premium and b m and 5  
 279 Roswell Waterman, Ann Arbor, bull 1 year old, 2d premium, 5  
 271 J W Collins, Farmington, bull calf, trans. and 5  
 191 A Y Moore, do do 2d prem 4  
 3 Ira H Butterfield, do do 3d prem 3  
 187 A T Moore, cow, 5 years old and over, s m and 8  
 77 Justin Kellogg, Ypsilanti, cow under 5, s m and 8  
 97 J B Arms, Dexter, cow, under 5 years, 2d prem and 8  
 270 Jno W Collins, do do 3d prem 6  
 98 J B Arms, heifer 2 years old, 1st prem b m and 5  
 108 L D Owen, Romeo, heifer 2 years old 2d prem 4  
 188 A Y Moore, do do 3d prem 3  
 79 Oliver Hampton, do 1 year old, 2d prem 4  
 272 J W Collins, calf, 1st prem 5  
 178 Justin Kellogg, do 2d do 4  
 190 A Y Moore, do 3d do 3  
 311 Wm Moore, Detroit, native cow 5 years and over, 1st prem, silv m and 8.  
 37 James Smith, Detroit native cow, 5 years and over, 2d prem, 7.  
 273 Jno W Collins, Detroit native cow, 5 years and over, 3d prem 6.

## CLASS VI.—CROSS OF BLOOD AND NATIVE.

- 105 Robert Hamilton, Bruce, bull, 2 years old, s m and \$8  
 258 O Botsford, Farmington, do do do 2d prem 8  
 294 C G Wheeler, Ypsilanti, do do do 3d prem 7  
 276 L H Hubbard, Mt Clemens, do 3 years old and under 5, recom dip.  
 257 Larned Lee, Armada, bull 1 year old, 1st prem b m and 5.  
 110 Z L Easton, Superior, bull, 1 year old, 2d prem 5  
 99 E L Power, Livonia, do do do 3d prem 4  
 43 Calvin A Green, Avon, bull calf, 1st prem, trans and 5  
 216 J L Plant, Troy, do 2d prem 4  
 199 O W & G P Bennett, bull calf, 3d prem 3  
 120 D M Uhl, cow, 5 years old and over, 1st prem s m and 8  
 119 D M Uhl, cow 5 years old and over, 2d prem 7  
 136 James Smith, cow 5 years old and over, 3d prem 6  
 121 D M Uhl, cow 3 years old and under 5, 1st prem s m and 8.  
 53 S A Randall, Norville, cow 3 years old and under 5 2d prem 5  
 55 Jas B St John, Romeo, heifer, 2 years old, 1st prem, b m and 5  
 125 D M Uhl, heifer, 2 years old, 2d prem and 4  
 122 do do 1 year old, 1st do 5  
 123 do do do 2d do 4  
 215 J L Stout, do do 3d do 3  
 124 D M Uhl, calf, 1st do 5  
 125 do do 2d do 5  
 215 J L Stout, do 3d do 3

## CLASS VIII.—WORKING OXEN.

- 211 C W Green, Farmington, 1 pair oxen over 4 years old s m and 10  
 88 E M De Forest, Ann Arbor, do do 2d prem 10  
 208 L B Shaw, Kalamazoo, do do 3d pre 8  
 269 John W Collins, Farmington, do com rec 1st prem  
 224 J R Monroe, Paw Paw do do 2d do

## CLASS IX.—STEERS.

- 228 Geo Chamberlain, Redford, 1 pair steers 3 years old 1st prem 10  
 291 F V Smith, 1 pair steers 3 years old, 2d prem Buell's Farm Com and 5  
 309 F V Smith, 1 pair trained cattle 3 years old 10  
 63 John Starkweather, 1 pair 2 years old 1st prem 6  
 52 S A Randall, do do 2d do 4  
 150 A L Gilbert, Corunna, 1 do 1st do 5

## CLASS X.—FAT CATTLE.

- 134 Jas Taylor, Kalamazoo, 1 stall fed ox 1st prem 5  
 64 John Starkweather, 1 grass fed steer 1st " 5  
 236 John Sly, Plymouth 1 pair grass fed oxen 1st prem trans and 10

## CLASS XII.—MILCH COWS.

- 225 Charles Lee, Detroit, milch cow 1st prem sil m and 8  
 37 Jas Smith do do 2d do Allen on Domestic Animals and 8  
 311 Wm Moore, Detroit, milch cow 3d prem 6

## CLASS XIII.—FOREIGN CATTLE.

- [Michigan stock in the following competes with foreign.]  
 56 Ira Phillips, Romeo, short horn bull 8 years old and over dip and 10

- 30 S P Seward, Richmond, N Y short horn bull, 2 years old 5  
 73 Latahaw & Johnson, Erie, Mich, short horn bull 1 year old 5  
 60 John Starkweather, Ypsilanti do do calf 5  
 142 M L Brooks Northville, do cow 3 yr's old and over dip and 10  
 144 M L Brooks, Northville, heifer 2 years old 4  
 145 do do do 1 do 5  
 164 Spencer Peel, Anderson, C W, short horn calf 5  
 74 Latahaw & Johnson, Devon bull 3 years old and over \$10  
 167 Wm Sandford, Gossfield, C W, cross blood bull over 1 year old, prem recommended

## CLASS I.—HORSES.

## CLASS I.—FOR ALL WORK.

- 140 W R Noyes, Adrian, stallion Morgan Black Hawk 6 years old 1st prem sil med and 10  
 117 D F Hendricks, Marshall, Bay Morgan 2d prem trans and 10  
 203 S D Blood Kalamazoo, Sherman Black Hawk, 3d prem Youatt on the horse and 5  
 133 J P Griffin, Clarkston, stallion 3 years old 1st prem b med and 10  
 307 J R Goodrich, Pinckney, b h do trans and 7  
 277 Chester Reynolds, Southfield, do do 5  
 131 Robert Miliken, Almont, 2 years old 10  
 138 A Knapp, Northfield, Duroc 1 do trans and 6  
 69 Jas Crawford, Romeo, mare with foal at foot, 7 yrs old, 1st pre s m and \$10  
 274 Geo Clark, Lapeer, do, 10 yrs old, 2d pre trans and 10  
 314 Thos Clark do, do, 9 yrs old, 3d pre Youatt on the Horse and 5  
 278 J C Nevis, Northfield, mare colt, 3 yrs old, 1st pre b m and 8  
 249 M McNab, Detroit, do, do, 2d pre trans 6  
 70 Jas Crawford, Romeo, do, 2 yrs old, 1st pre trans and 5

## CLASS II.—DRAUGHT HORSES.

- 139 J A Marshall, Adrian, stallion, 4 yrs old and over, s m and 10  
 241 A H Otis, Greenfield, do, do, 2d pre 8  
 201 J A Tannahill, Kalamazoo, do, do, 3d pre Youatt and 3  
 303 J Davidson, Detroit, brood mare, do, 1st pre s m and 3  
 132 Thos Murton, Almont, stallion, 2 yrs old, 1st pre and 8  
 304 J Davidson, Detroit, do, 1 yr old, 1st pre 3

## CLASS III.—BLOOD HORSES.

- 41 Calvin A Green, Avon, stallion, 4 years old and over, 1st prem, s m and \$10  
 8 B Dewey, Troy, stallion 4 years old and over, 2d prem trans and 10  
 185 A Y Moore, Schoolcraft, do do, 3d prem 5  
 317 P K Carter, Jackson, 'Glencoe', do do, rec. for prem  
 209 C W Green, Farmington, brood mare, 4 years old and over, 1st prem s m and \$10  
 130 D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, do do, 2d prem trans and 10  
 107 Robert Percell, Schoolcraft, do do, 3d prem Youatt and 5  
 318 P K Carter, Jackson, do do, 1st prem b m and 8  
 175 George Smith, Saline, stallion, 1 year old, 1st prem, trans and 6  
 128 D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, mare 1 year old, 1st prem, trans and 6  
 4 Silas Hale, South Royalton, Mass., stallion, (foreign) 1st prem, s m and 10  
 106 S S Halliday, West Cornwall, Vt, stallion (foreign) 2d prem, trans and 10  
 5 Silas Hale, South Royalton, Mass., do do, 3d prem 5

## CLASS IV.—MATCHED AND SINGLE HORSES.

- 181 Jas B Vanatta, Ann Arbor, span matched horses, 4 years old, 1st prem s m and \$10  
 207 Wm S Martin Ypsilanti, span matched horses, 6 years old, 2d prem b m and 6  
 13 Wm Chart, Kalamazoo, span matched horses, 4 and 5 years old, 3d prem, trans and 10  
 263 Grove Spencer, Ypsilanti, span matched 3 yr old colts, 1st prem 10  
 206 Lorrian Andrews, Washington, do do, 2d prem 8  
 267 J L Rorison, Ypsilanti, do, do, 3d prem 6  
 34 Erastus Wattles, Battle Creek, 1 single horse, 4 years old, 1st prem, s m and 5  
 171 Robert Percell, Schoolcraft, 1 single horse, 7 years old, 2d prem Youatt and 5  
 192 John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, single horse, 6 years old, 3d prem 5  
 262 H Compton, Ypsilanti, single horse, 6 years old, 4th prem 3  
 220 F W Backus, Detroit, single horse, 6 years old, dip.

## CLASS V.—JACKS AND MULES.

- 296 H Gardiner, Leoni, Spanish jack, 8 yrs old, 2d pre 5

## CLASS B.—SHEEP.

## CLASS I.—LONG WOOLED AND THEIR GRADES.

- 61 P Latahaw, Erie, Leccis buck, 2 yrs and over, 1st pre s m and \$5  
 108 O W and G P Bennett, Jackson, do do, 2d pre trans and 5



- 91 Danl Harrison, Nankin, do do, 3d pre 3  
 159 Nathan Earle, Plymouth, do, 1 yr old, 1st pre 5  
 159 do do do 2d pre 3  
 161 do do 5 do ewes, 2 yrs and over, 1st pre s m and 5  
 153 E Stone, Erie, do do, 2d pre 5  
 107 O W and G P Bennett, Jackson, do, 1 yr old, 1st pre s m and 5  
 17 Joseph Tireman, Greenfield, do, 2d pre 5  
 19 do do 5 do lambs, do, 1st pre 5  
 160 Nathan Earle, Plymouth, do do, 2d pre 4  
 149 E Stone, Erin, do do, 3d pre 3  
 86 David Brown, Detroit, 5 do ewe lamba, do, 1st pre 5  
 18 Joseph Tireman, Greenfield, do do, 2d pre 4  
 150 E Stone, Erin, do do, 3d pre 3

## CLASS II—MIDDLE WOOLED AND THEIR GRADES.

- 9 Daniel Whitfield, Pontiac, Southdown buck, 2 yrs old and over, 1st pre s m and 5  
 9 do do do, 2d pre trans and 5  
 94 Wm H Lester, Utica, do, do, 3d pre 3  
 95 do do do, 1 yr old, 1st pre 5  
 6 Daniel Whitfield, Pontiac, 5 do ewes, 2 yrs old, 1st pre s m and 5  
 20 Joseph Tireman, Greenfield, do, do, 2d pre 5  
 5 Daniel Whitfield, Pontiac, do, 1 yr old, 1st pre s m and 5  
 92 Wm H Lester, Utica, do, do, 2d pre 5  
 93 do do do buck lambs, do, 1st pre 5  
 8 Daniel Whitfield, Pontiac, do, do, 2d pre 4  
 7 do do do ewe do, 1st pre 5

## CLASS III—SPANISH MERINOS AND THEIR GRADES.

- 48 Benj Peckham, Parma, Spanish buck, 2 years old, 1st pre s m and 5  
 124 Hiram Smith, Homer, Silesian do, 3 yrs old, 2d pre trans and 5  
 141 J Starkweather, Ypsilanti, Spanish do, 5 yrs old, 3d pre 3  
 49 Benj Peckham, Parma, do, 1 yr old, 1st pre s m and 5  
 125 Hiram Smith, Homer, Silesian do, 1 yr old, 2d pre 5  
 143 J Starkweather, Ypsilanti, Spanish do, 1 yr old, 3d pre 3  
 126 Hiram Smith, Homer, 5 Silesian lambs, 1st pre 5 pre 5  
 150 Benj Peckham, Parma, 5 Spanish lambs, 2d pre 5  
 52 John K Godfrey, do, do, grade do, 3d pre 3  
 101 Geo W Gale, Ypsilanti, do ewes, 2 yrs old, 1st pre s m and 5  
 14 C W Whitney, Utica, do, do, 2d pre 5  
 187 Nathan Dickinson, Romeo, do, do, 3d pre 3  
 127 Hiram Smith, Homer, Silesian do, 1st s m and 5  
 144 J Starkweather, Ypsilanti, Spanish mer do, 2d pre 5  
 128 Hiram Smith, Homer, Silesian ewe 1 lamb, 1st pre 5  
 17 Benj Peckham, Parma, Spanish do, 2d pre 4

## CLASS IV—FRENCH MERINOS AND THEIR GRADES.

- 73 John Brewer, Superior, French mer buck, 2 yrs old, 1st pre s m and 5  
 10 Ira H Butterfield, Utica, do, 2d pre trans and 5  
 72 John Brewer, Superior, do, 3d pre 3  
 76 do do 5 do lambs, 1st pre 5  
 11 Ira H Butterfield, Utica, do, 2d pre 4  
 12 Payne K Leach, do do, 3d pre 3  
 75 John Brewer, Superior, do ewe do, 1st pre 5  
 192 Geo W Gale, Ypsilanti, do, 2d pre 4  
 13 Payne K Leach, Utica, do, 3d pre 3  
 203 J H Benton, Fort Huron, do ewes, 2 yrs and over, 1st pre s m and 5  
 74 John Brewer, Superior, do, 2d pre 5  
 188 Nathan Dickinson, Romeo, do, 3d pre Am Sheph and 5

## CLASS V—BAXONS AND THEIR GRADES.

- 105 Geo Blumburgh, Royal Oak, buck 2 yrs old and over, 1st pre s m and 5  
 67 J P Gillett, Sharon, do, 2d pre trans and 5  
 67 do do do, 2d pre 5  
 68 do do do, 1 yr old, 1st pre 5  
 68 do do do, 2d pre 3  
 106 Geo Blumburgh, Royal Oak, do, 3d pre 2  
 64 J P Gillett, Sharon, 5 ewes 2 yrs old and over, 1st pre s m and 5  
 65 do do do, 2d pre 5  
 66 do do do, 1 yr old and over, 1st pre s m and 5  
 66 do do do, 2d pre 5  
 66 do do do, 3d Am Sheph and 3  
 69 do do 5 buck lambs, 1st pre 5  
 70 do do 5 ewe do, 1st pre 5

## CLASS VI—NATIVES.

- 163 Nathan Earle, Plymouth, 5 ewes, 2 yrs old, 1st pre s m and 5  
 22 Joseph Tireman, Greenfield, do 3 yrs old, 2d pre trans and 5  
 162 Nathan Earle, Plymouth, fat sheep, 1st pre 3

## CLASS VIII—FOREIGN SHEEP.

- 144 John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, long woolled buck 5  
 142 do do Spanish mer do 5  
 14 C W Whiting, Utica, 5 do ewes 5  
 73 John Brewer, Superior, French buck, 5  
 203 J H Benton, Fort Huron, 5 do ewes, 5

- 76 John Brewer, Superior, 5 do buck lambs 5  
 15 C W Whitney, Utica, 5 do ewe do, 5  
 [The above, though competing with foreign sheep, obtained all the premiums.]

## SWINE.

- 102 F W Backus, Detroit, Berkshire boar b m and \$5  
 101 do do breeding sow b m & 5  
 104 do do lot pigs 5  
 62 G Knapp, Albion, Leceis sow b m and 5  
 99 Wm R Roberts, Hamtramck, grade boar 2 years old 1st prem b m and 5  
 189 Linus Foote, Kensington, grade boar 2 years old 2d prem b m and 3  
 136 E H Cressy, Troy, do do 1st prem b m and 5  
 53 James Holly, Napoleon, do do 2d prem 3  
 146 A H H Otis, Greenfield, breeding sow 2 do 1st prem b m and 5  
 103 F W Backus, Detroit, do 2 do 2d prem 3  
 147 A H Otis, Greenfield, lot pigs 4 mos and under 10 b m and 3  
 148 H Jubb, Detroit, 1 China sow and pigs recom for premiums.  
 27 Lamsang and Jennings, Bethany, N Y Suffolk sow 4 1/2 mos old rec for prem  
 28 Lamsang & Jenney, do Leceis boar 5 mos old rec for prem

## POULTRY.

- 118 Dr M Freeman, Schoolcraft, best lot Cochins Chinas \$3  
 46 Benj Peckham, Parma, do Shanghaes 3  
 129 Dr Freeman, Schoolcraft, do Dorkings 3  
 135 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, do Poland 3  
 122 Dr Freeman, Schoolcraft, do Bantams 3  
 185 N A Prudden, Ann Arbor, do Chittagong 3  
 116 Dr Freeman, Schoolcraft, do cross Dominique and Shanghae 3  
 165 Wm Hudson, Hamtramck do variety 3  
 83 A A Gardiner, Northville, 2d best lot Cochins Chinas 2  
 54 J W Childs, Paint Creek do Shanghaes 2  
 1 Francis Leslie, Dearborn, do Dorkings 2  
 155 Wm Cook, Detroit, do Bantams 2  
 117 Dr Freeman, Schoolcraft, do Chittagongs 2  
 119 do do cross speck Cochins China and Dorkings 2  
 118 A T McReynolds, Detroit, 2d best variety 2  
 — Dr Freeman, Schoolcraft, best and largest collection of fowls raised by exhibitor 5  
 154 Francis Leslie, Dearborn, best lot black turkies 3  
 180 C W Whiting, Shelby, do white do 3  
 122 Wm Hudson, Hamtramck, do large ducks 3  
 171 do do small do 3  
 2 F Leslie, Dearborn, do Guinea fowls 3  
 129 do do grey geese 3  
 169 Wm Hudson, Hamtramck, do pea fowl 3  
 179 C W Whitney, Shelby, do wild turkies com rec dis prem

## Grosse Point turkey prem

- 182 Dr Freeman, Schoolcraft, pair white swans prem rec  
 CLASS C.—FARM IMPLEMENTS.

## CLASS I.

- 73 H W Ingersoll, Niles, farm wagon 1st prem dip and \$5  
 82 Ferd Oxenfield, Detroit, do 2d do 5  
 96 F F Parker & Bro do best harrow 5  
 11 Walter Chester, do do corn stalk cutter 5  
 12 J T Wilson, Jackson, do corn cob crusher 5  
 14 F Danforth, Olivet, do straw cutter 5  
 75 C A Crary, Columbia, do horse rake 5  
 74 J S Gray, Dowagiac, do roller for general use 5

## CLASS II.

- 19 Jos Dinabake, Detroit, best carriage harness dip & 2  
 39 D O W S Penfield, do do churn 2  
 91 F F Parker & Bro, do do cheese press 2  
 83 R C Simmons, Novi, do grain cradle 2  
 67 J Hutchins, Southfield, do doz twine tied brooms 2  
 80 J Thomas, Geneseo, Ill. do b-e hive 3  
 77 Phit Adams, Detroit, gig harness prem rec  
 59 R E Chase, Three Rivers, single harness do do  
 1 Williams & Hackley, Belleville, N Y, screw and lever cheese press prem rec

## CLASS III.

- 4 John Hanford, Detroit, threshing machine 1st prem 10  
 5 do do plow prem rec  
 15 P Lashaw, Erie, steel do do  
 7 Chas S Chisholm, Dayton, Ohio, corn and seed planter, 1st prem, dip & \$5  
 16 T A Haviland Ann Arbor, wheat drill prem rec  
 17 John H Ruch, Monroe, corn sheller 1st do 2  
 18 D R Hoxie, Illsate, grass seed sower do rec  
 26 D O & W S Penfield, Detroit, No 6 plow do do  
 29 do do cast iron road scraper do  
 31 do do corn and seed planter  
 34 do do sheep power for churn prem rec  
 35 do do dog do do prem rec

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 10  | Jaue Mack, Romeo, woolen shawl, 2d pre trans & 3                    |
| 178 | L Chase, Rose, woolen shawl, 3d prem 3                              |
| 80  | Martha Dyer, Jackson, white quilt, 1st prem 5                       |
| 64  | Mrs J E Taylor, Pontiac, do 2d 1 prem 4                             |
| 76  | Mrs I J Voorhies, Waterford do 3d prem 3                            |
| 184 | O M Patton, Ann Arbor, do 4th prem 2                                |
| 185 | do do do 5th prem 1   |
| 92  | Nrs John McLaughlin, Detroit, patch-work silk quilt, 1st prem 3     |
| 100 | Mrs J C Holmes, Detroit, patch-work silk quilt, 2d prem trans and 1 |
| 91  | W A Sawyer, Grand Blanc, patch-work quilt, 1st pre 5                |
| 174 | Leri Basant, New Haven, patch-work quilt 2d 4 pre 5                 |
| 86  | Wm Lowes, Birmingham, do do 3d pre 3                                |
| 85  | do do do do 4th pre 2   |
| 147 | Martha Hewett, Spring Arbor, do do 5th pre 1                        |
| 164 | Mrs. W A Denison, Troy, woolen yarn, 1st pre 3                      |
| 17  | Jaue Mack, Romeo, pieces of plaid woolen lining, dis prem           |
| 51  | Wm Tate, Detroit, 1 case hair work, dip                             |
| 10  | Mrs. Fanny Bowerman, Detroit, 1 knit counterpane, du prem           |
| 67  | Mrs J Hendrickson, Detroit, 1 piece dimity flannel, dis prem        |
| 57  | S Perry, Ray, woolen yarn, dis prem                                 |
| 58  | do do do do   |
| 21  | Jaue Mack, Romeo, do do   |
| 179 | L Chase, Rose, do do  |

CLASS II.—FACTORY MADE.

- |     |                       |                                      |             |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 27  | G B Pease,            | Detroit, tapstry velvet carpet       | 3 and 3     |
| 28  | do                    | do coral pat do                      | do do } dip |
| 29  | do                    | do ingrain carpeting,                | do } dip    |
| 30  | do                    | do do do forest pat                  | 3 and 2     |
| 31  | do                    | do 3 pcs oil cloth, dip and 2        |             |
| 32  | do                    | do 1 sheepskin rug, 2                |             |
| 33  | do                    | do 1 tapestry do dip and 2           |             |
| 34  | do                    | do pcs silk worsted damask, dis prem |             |
| 149 | M Osborne, Ann Arbor, | brown cassimere                      |             |
| 151 | do                    | do brown do                          | } \$5       |
| 151 | do                    | do grey do                           |             |
| 152 | do                    | do white flannel, 3                  |             |
| 153 | do                    | do cotton and woolen flannel, 2      |             |

CLASS III.

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 74  | Mrs Cyrus Hadsell, Pontiac, 1 pair knit cotton hose,<br>1st prem 2     |
| 6   | F Leslie, Dearborn, 1 pair knit cotton hose, dis prem                  |
| 21  | Ann Jones do do do do  |
| 11  | Jane Mack, Romeo, 10 yds tow cloth, 1st prem 5                         |
| 12  | do do do do 2d prem 3  |
| 118 | Catharine McKin, Superior, 1 pair linen hose, 1st<br>prem 2            |
| 97  | Mrs H D Hamilton, Detroit, 1 pair linen hose, dis pre                  |
| 100 | John Hutchins, Southfield, 10 yards linen diaper, 1st<br>prem 5        |
| 108 | John Hutchins, Southfield, 10 yds linen and cotton<br>diaper, 2 prem 3 |
| 120 | Joseph Gills, Novi, pair net bed curtains, dis prem                    |
| 124 | Jas M Burt, Kalamazoo, white quilt, 5.                                 |

CLASS IV.

- |     |                              |   |
|-----|------------------------------|---|
| 132 | Nichols & LeFavour, Detroit, | 1 pair cowhide boots,                     |
| 133 | "                            | 1st prem, 3 " " " "                       |
| 68  | Swift & Seymour,             | " " " "                                   |
|     | 3d prem, trans               |   |
| 126 | Nichols & LeFavour,          | " 1 pr calf boots 1st prem, 3             |
| 127 | do                           | " do do 2d do 2                           |
| 79  | Henry McFarlane,             | " do do 3d do trans                       |
| 134 | Nichols & LeFavour,          | " do cowhide shoes, 1 prem, 2             |
| 139 | do                           | " do calf booties, 1 prem, 2              |
| 38  | Ladue & Eldred,              | " 6 sides sole leather, 1st prem, 2       |
| 39  | do                           | " do 6 sides harness leather, 1st prem, 2 |
| 40  | do                           | " do 6 do upper do do 2                   |
| 42  | do                           | " do 6 calf skins, do 2                   |
| 39  | do                           | " do 6 sides bridle leather, do 2         |
| 41  | do                           | " do 6 kip skins do 2                     |
| 158 | P McTerney, do               | 1 overcoat, 1st prem, dip and 4           |
| 7   | Eagle & Elliot, do           | 1 dress coat, do 3                        |
| 169 | P McTerney,                  | 1 pair pants, 1st prem 2                  |
| 95  | Mrs M D Hamilton, do         | 1 vest, 1st prem 2                        |
| 163 | P McTerney do                | 2d prem trans                             |
| 195 | Geo Winter, do               | 1 silk hat, 1st prem dip and 2            |
| 197 | F Buhl & Co,                 | do 1 d str p m trans                      |
| 110 | A Streeter, Romeo,           | do 1d calf hat, 1st prem 3                |
| 111 | do                           | do do 2d do 2                             |
| 197 | Geo Winter, Detroit,         | tot cloth caps, dis prem                  |
| 194 | F Buhl & Co,                 | do do                                     |

CLASS V.

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 36  | A Dny, Detroit, 1 screw bedstead, 1st prem dip and 2  |  |
| 42  | John Patton, do two-horse carriage, do do 8           |  |
| 482 | do do do do 2d prem trans and 5                       |  |
| 47  | do do do 2 one-horse do 1st prem dip and 5            |  |
| 49  | do do do Hurlbut's patent spring buzzy, dis p         |  |
| 77  | D O & W S Penfield, Detrt 1 Stewart's cooking-stove   |  |
|     | and furnace, 1st prem dip                             |  |
| 81  | A E Perkins & Co, Detroit, 1 rocking chair, 1st pre I |  |
| 82  | do do do 6 chairs, 1st prem 2                         |  |
| 82  | do do do 1 sofa, do 3                                 |  |

**CLASS E.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.**

CLASS I.—HOME-MADE.

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 114 | Jane Mack, Romeo, 10 yard white flannel, 1st prem 5              | 5 |
| 106 | John Hutchins, Southfield, do do do 2d do 4                      | 4 |
| 2   | Francis Leslie, Dearborn, do do do 3d do 2                       | 2 |
| 122 | Jane Mack, Romeo, 1 pair woolen blankets, 1st do 5               | 5 |
| 1   | Francis Leslie, Dearborn, do do do 2d trans & 4                  | 4 |
| 26  | John Gray, do do do do 3d prem 3                                 | 3 |
| 146 | Jane Mack, Romeo, 10 yards do cloth lat do 5                     | 5 |
| 49  | Mrs Titus Drot, Dearborn, do do do 3d trans & 4                  | 4 |
| 60  | Sophia Warner, Ray, 1 piece do and cot carpeting dis<br>prem     |   |
| 167 | Mrs Gatchell, Detroit, 1 hearth rug, 1st prem 3                  | 3 |
| 103 | do do do 1 do do 2d trans & 1                                    | 1 |
| 117 | Catharine McKinn, Superior, 3d prem 1                            | 1 |
| 168 | J Davis, Plymouth, 10 ya ds rag carpeting, 1st do 3              | 3 |
| 13  | Jane Mack, Romeo, 10 do do do 2d do 2                            | 2 |
| 73  | C. Hadsell, Pontiac, 10 do do do 3d trans                        |   |
| 72  | do do 1 piece do do do partly filled<br>with twine, dis prem     |   |
| 173 | Jane Baily, Troy, 1 pair woolen stockings, 1st prem<br>trans & 2 |   |
| 102 | Mrs. G L Stout, Troy, 1 pair woolen stockings, 2d<br>prem 1      |   |
| 165 | A A Deaton-do do 1 do worsted 1st do 2                           | 2 |
| 142 | M A Helena Yall, Ypsilanti, do woolen socks 1st prem 2           | 2 |
| 145 | Wm Loew, Birmingham do do 2d do 1                                | 1 |
| 90  | Mrs J L Stout, Troy, woolen mittens, 1st prem 1                  | 1 |
| 101 | Mrs E Sawyer, Grand Blanc, woolen mittens (ringed,<br>dis prem   |   |
| 89  | Wm Loew, Birmingham, pair woolen gloves, dis pre                 |   |
| 113 | W Basom, Pittsfield, woolen coverlet, 1st prem 4                 | 4 |
| 123 | Jane Mack, Romeo, do do do 2d pre tr & 2                         | 2 |
| 9   | do do do do do 3 pre 1   | 1 |
| 15  | do do do piece rainet 2  | 2 |
| 121 | do do do woolen shawls, 1st prem,                                |   |
|     | Downing's Cot Res and 3  |   |

- 95 McGregory & Bro, do set horse-shoes 1st prem dip  
 145 T Henly, do do 2d prem 1  
 96 McGregory & Bro, do 1 lb do nails 1st prem 1  
 105 F Danforth, Westfield, N Y, a model ox-yoke, 1  
 125 N Y Baker, Detroit, one-horse top carriage, 2d pre 3

## CLASS F—PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND DAGUERRETYPES.

- 39 Charley Lum, Detroit, specimen animal painting in oil, dip and \$5  
 54 W R Wheeler, Adrian, cattle-drawing, 1st pre and 5  
 1 O D Moore, Detroit, daguerreotypes, 1st pre dip and 2  
 27 Sutton & Bro, do do 2d do 2  
 115 G E Hall, do do 3d do 1  
 106 John Goodison, do oil painting, 1st prem dip and 5  
 85 F E Cohen, do do 2d prem 5  
 42 W R Wheeler, Adrian, do 3d prem 3  
 110 John Goodison, Detroit, water-color, 1st pre dip & 5  
 68 Miss Janet & T Nixon, do do 2d pre 3  
 58 E St Alary, do crayon landscape, dis prem  
 59 Lew Davenport, do 2 do sketches do  
 57 E St Alary, Detroit, colored crayon portraits, dis prem.  
 — O A Jordan, Detroit, collection architectural drawings dis prem

- 119 Miss Thomas, Edwardsburgh, a painting of cut flowers

## NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX WORK.

- 2 Mrs Lemcke, Detroit, 2 cases ornamental hair-work, dis prem.  
 3 do do do specimen artificial flowers & bead-work 3  
 8 do Wm Stewart do worked collars, 1st prem 3  
 100 do Starkweather, Ypsilanti, do do 2d do 2  
 47 do Caroline K Sawyer, Grand Blanc, worked collar, 3d prem 1  
 29 do Wadleigh, Detroit, worked portfolio 1st do 3  
 49 do Margaret Thompson, Detroit, worked ottoman covers, Downing's Cottage Residence  
 91 do John Atkinson, Detroit, ottoman cover, 2d do 2  
 36 do Penfield, Detroit, ottoman cover, 3d prem 1  
 93 do John Atkinson, Detroit, chair covers, worsted, 1st prem, Downing's Cottage Residence  
 48 do Margaret Thompson, Detroit, chair covers, 2d prem 2  
 96 do Julia Bul, Detroit, 2 lamp mats, 1st prem 3  
 114 do Lucina E Flower, Pontiac, 2 lamp mats, 2d prem 1  
 53 do Frances M Kent, Galesburgh, 2 do do 3d prem 2  
 55 Mrs Kellard, Detroit, ornamental needle-work, 1st prem 3  
 123 do Geo Doty, do do do 2d do 2  
 84 do M Bibb, Windsor, C W do do 3d do 1  
 66 do Jeremiah Brown, Battle Creek, 3 specimens shell-work, 1st prem 3  
 103 do M Lightfoot, Detroit, 1 specimen shell-work, 2d prem 2  
 74 Miss Sarah Wall, do worsted-work and flowers, 1st prem 3  
 126 Mrs E I Woolley, do do do do 2d prem 2  
 90 Miss Emily Baldwin, do do do do 3d prem 1  
 — Mrs Isaac French, Adrian, artificial flowers 1st prem 3  
 82 Miss M F Elliott, Detroit, lace-work handkerchief, dis prem  
 63 do H L Whitney, Detroit, lace-work handkerchief, dis prem  
 45 do Caroline K Sawyer, Grand Blanc, lace-work handkerchief, dis prem  
 7 do Margaret Glass, Detroit, 1 pair net stockings, dis prem  
 61 do Martha Wilson, do basket fruit and wax-work, dis prem  
 73 T H Armstrong, Detroit, 2 cases embroidered regalia, dis prem

## CLASS G.—FLOWERS.

- 153 Mrs Jeremiah Brown, Battle Creek, best and greatest variety cut flowers, 1st prem 3  
 64 William Small, Detroit, next greatest variety, 2d prem 1  
 91 Hubbard & Davis, do collection cut flowers, dis prem  
 230 Wm Adair, do greatest variety dahlias, Western Horticultural Review and 1  
 65 Wm Small, Detroit, next greatest variety, 2d prem trans & 1  
 214 Jeremiah Brown, Battle Creek, collection dahlias, dis prem  
 231 Wm Adair, Detroit, 12 best dissimilar bloom dahlias, 1st prem 1 & Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture  
 66 Wm Small, Detroit, 12 best dissimilar bloom dahlias, 3d prem 2  
 232 Wm Adair, Detroit, best single dahlia, 1st prem 2  
 325 Wm Adair, do do and greatest variety roses, 1st prem 2  
 210 E G Mixer & Co., Detroit, collection roses, dis prem  
 241 do do do 10 dissimilar bloom roses 1st prem 2  
 236 Wm Adair, Detroit, 6 varieties phloxes, 2  
 304 T G Angel, do do do verbenas, 2

- 153 Mrs. Jeremiah Brown, Battle Creek, best and greatest variety indigenous flowers, 3

- 68 Wm Small, Detroit, best collec green-house plants, 3  
 245 E G Mixer & Co, do floral design, dis prem  
 303 T G Angel, do do do do  
 246 E G Mixer & Co, do best hand bouquet, (flat,) 2  
 180 Mrs Mark Norris, Ypsilanti, round do, 10 varieties, 1st prem, Gray's Botany  
 246 E G Mixer & Co, Detroit, 2d do do 1  
 Mrs E M Sheldon, do 2 round bouquets, dis prem  
 147 Mrs J C Holmes, do most beautifully arranged basket of flowers, 1st prem, 2  
 149 Mrs Jer Brown Battle Creek, basket flowers, dis prem  
 248 E G Mixer, Detroit, do do do  
 247 do do do do do  
 317 John L Brownell, Farmington, do do do  
 203 Wm Balls, Detroit, 2 large dahlia bouquets, do  
 146 Geo Crabb, do 5 coccobas, do  
 148 Mrs J C Holmes, Detroit, statuette, with fruit and flowers, dis prem

## FRUIT.

## CLASS I—APPLES.

- 1 Daniel Cook, Jackson, best and greatest variety summer-apples, \$3  
 87 Henry Waldron, Pontiac, specimen autumn seedling apples, Thomas' Fruit Book and 2  
 105 A Hallock, Livonia, best  $\frac{3}{4}$  bu-h winter apples, 3  
 190 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, do autumn do, 3  
 255 Wm Ten Brook, Adrian, specimens winter do, 1  
 266 John C Williams, Detroit, do 17 var. 2d pre 4  
 219 S Bowrman, do, collection do, dis pre  
 — W W Myers, New Lisbon, O, fine do  
 — E G Bonine, Cass county, do maiden blush, do

## PEARS.

- 238 H A Young, Detroit, best and greatest variety of good pears, named and labeled, 1st prem West Hort Rev and 5  
 296 H Walker, Detroit, do, 3d prem Hort and 3  
 117 Alex Melvin, do, do, 3d pre Hovey's Mag and 2

## PEACHES.

- 95 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, best 10 spec, 1st pre 3  
 186 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, do, 2d pre Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees  
 109 A Hall, Livonia, best seedling six spec, 1st pre 2  
 51 J L Wilson, Jackson, do, 2d pre 1  
 149 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, peck peaches, 1st pre 3  
 191 do do do 2d pre 2

## QUINCES.

- 320 John Winder, Detroit, 12 spec, 1st pre 3  
 272 B Phelps, Pontiac, do, 2d pre Hov Mag  
 298 H Walker, Detroit, do, 3d pre 1  
 150 J L Stout, Troy, peck quinces, 1st pre 3  
 113 Fred Smith, Plymouth, do, 2d pre 2  
 191 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, do, 3d pre 1

## GRAPES.

- 22 Mrs J Palmer, best collac native, grown in the open air, 1st pre 5  
 104 E Palmer, Plymouth, do, 2d pre Allen on the grape & 2  
 225 J W Frey, Three Rivers, best dish native, 1st pre 3  
 132 S Lothrop, Adrian, do, 2d pre Allen and 1  
 8 Peter Stauch, Detroit, do, 5d pre 1  
 223-229 Thos Palmer, do, best collec foreign, grown in open air, 5  
 10 P Stauch, Detroit, best dish grown in open air, 2  
 306 T G Angel, do, (gardener for E A Brush) best collec foreign, under glass, 5

## WATER MELONS.

- 288 John S. Baggs, Detroit, best 4 specimens, 1st prem 2  
 13 J C Holmes, do do do 2d do 1

## MUSK MELONS.

- 289 John S Baggs, Detroit, best 4 specimens, 1st prem 2  
 13 J C Holmes, do do do 2d do 1

## SUMMER MELONS.

- 290 John S Baggs, Detroit, best 4 specimens, 1st prem 2  
 13 J C Holmes, do do do 2d do 1

## CLASS II—PROFESSIONAL LIST.

- 234 Wm Adair Detroit, best and greatest variety of pears, 6 of each, named and labeled, dip and 5  
 159 S B Noble, Ann Arbor, best and greatest variety of peaches, named and labeled, 5  
 2 Daniel Cook, Jackson, best and greatest variety of plums,  
 3 David Cook, do best and greatest variety nectarines, 3  
 96 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, best and greatest variety grapes, 3  
 50 John Ford, do best seedling, from Black Hamburg, (very fine fruit,) West. Hort. Review.

## VEGETABLES.

- 36 John Ford, Detroit, best collection vegetables, 1st pre trans and 5  
 69 Wm Small, Detroit, do do do 2d prem 3  
 6 Henry Howen, Troy, do and greatest variety of roots for cattle, 1st prem 5



- 37 John Ford, Detroit, do do do do of roots for cattle, 2d prem 3  
 37 John Ford, do 12 blood beets, trans  
 163 A Streeter, Romeo, 12 turnip-rooted beets, trans  
 70 Wm Smail, Detroit, 6 heads cauliflower, trans and 2  
 142 George Crabb, do best 6 heads cabbage, do  
 176 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, best 12 parsnips, 1  
 40 John Ford, Detroit, 12 stalks celery, 1st pre trans & 2  
 73 Wm Smail do 12 do 2d prem 2  
 143 Geo Crabb, do 6 vegetable eggs, 1  
 215 John S Skidmore, Nankin, peck yellow onions, 2  
 179 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, " red do 1  
 284 John S Bagg, Detroit, peck seedling potatoes, 1st pre 3  
 284 do do do do 2d prem 2  
 125 Luther Lapham, Farmington, do 3d do 1  
 312 J C Holmes, Detroit, 3 autumnal marrow squash, 2  
 45 John Ford, do 3 crook-neck do 2  
 279 John S Bagg, do peck tomatoes, 1st pre trans & 2  
 206 Wm Balls, do do do 2d prem 2  
 294 do do bunch salsify, 1  
 25 Hubbard & Davis, do peck white turnips, 1st prem 3  
 33 do do ½ bush yellow do 1st do 3  
 380 John S Bagg, do peck Lima beans, 1st do 3  
 209 Wm Balls, do do do 2d do 1  
 75 Wm Smail, do do do 3d do 2  
 31 Hubbard & Davis, do sweet potatoes, 1st do 3  
 301 T G Angel, do do do 2d do 2  
 224 Ferrand Gaines, do do do 3d do 1  
 26 Hubbard & Davis, do ½ peck sweet Sp. pep's, dis pre  
 30 do do do evergreen sweet corn, do  
 35 do do 4 bunches scarlet short top radishes, dis pre

## CLASS H.—GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEEDS.

- 29 Levi B Shaw, Kalamazoo, sample winter wheat white Brewster 1st prem \$5  
 18 J B Vanatta, Ann Arbor, sample winter wheat blue stem 3d prem 3  
 19 do do do do Tus-cany 2d prem 2  
 11 J B Springer, Livonia, sample yellow corn 1st prem trans and 5  
 13 Henry Waldron, Pontiac, do do 2d do 2  
 40 John Hutchins, Southfield, white seed oats 1st prem 3  
 5 Alex Watkins, Troy, 12 ears yellow dint corn 1st do 1  
 29 J B Vanatta, Ann Arbor, 12 ears white dent corn 1st prem 1  
 124 D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, do white flint do 1st prem 1  
 71 Garret Ten Brook, Adrian, 2 bush barley 1st prem trans and 3  
 62 Geo R Hurd, Monroe, white beans 1st prem trans & 3  
 44 A Streeter, Romeo, do 2d do 3  
 262 John S Bagg, Detroit, do 3d do 2  
 52 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, white marrowfat peas 1st prem trans and 5  
 1 David Padlock, Pontiac, bbl flour 1st prem trans & 5  
 64 Samuel Hardenburgh, Nankin, bbl flour 2d prem 4  
 24 Geo Millard, Detroit, do 3d do 2  
 21 W C Hughes, Milford, do from least quantity wheat 1st prem trans and 5  
 22 L Calfield, Redford, 2 loaves bread milk or salt rising 1st prem 2  
 45 A Streeter, Romeo, 2 loaves bread milk or salt rising 2d prem 1  
 3 John Gray, Dearborn, 1 loaf corn bread 1st prem 2

## CLASS I.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

To the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Articles would most respectfully report, that they received their committee book at a quarter before 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 29th, and found it contained a list of one hundred and ninety-one articles, from the most complicated machinery, intricate mathematical instruments, evincing much mechanical and scientific skill, to a water pail, and a jar of molasses candy. Your Committee had about eight hours to make their examinations. It is needless for them to say that it was totally impossible for them, in that short space of time, to do justice to the exhibitors of the various articles in their list, or to do justice to themselves. And what made it more difficult, Miscellaneous Articles were found after much search, scattered broadcast throughout the grounds, in utter disregard of all order or arrangement. Your Committee would suggest, if the practice is continued of making the committee on Miscellaneous Articles a scoop-net for "every thing under the sun," including articles legitimately belonging to other committees, that it be very much enlarged, and divided into sub-committees, so that time and opportunity can be had for a proper examination.

J. E. KETTER,  
 JAS. C. WOOD,  
 J. A. BAILEY,  
 I. M. LAMB, } Committee.

- 1 H Canfield, Akron, O., improved printing press, all m  
 2 Henry Miller, Detroit, fine-cut chewing tobacco, dip  
 3 W Chester, Detroit, Ross' burr stone flouring and feed mill, med  
 5 W Wingart, Detroit, target rifle, medal  
 8 A Day, Lewis' screw cutter for making bedsteads, s m  
 14 W & A Shultzer, Detroit, marble mantel piece (best of its kind) silv medal  
 17 Wm Fewins, Detroit, ladies' patent divis ringlet full-dress wig, silv medal  
 20 Wm Fewins, Detroit, knotted | arting wig, (single hair upon open lace, silv med  
 24 Edwards, McKibbin & Co, mantel pieces, dip  
 29 & 30 Mrs D Larzale, Adrian, piano spread and ottoman cover, dip  
 34 to 39 E & T Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt, platform scales, dip  
 40 A Pickout, Minneconne, Wis, Woolman's gate operator, dip  
 41 J Rankin, Detroit, collection engine brasses, dis pre  
 42 W Bostwick, Detroit, fa cy pails, bronze medal  
 41 to 49 Baxter & Gallagher, Detroit, assortment ropes and twines, bronze med  
 50 to 54 C & F Miller, Detroit, assortment mill circular and hand saws, silv med and 5  
 55 S S Barry, Cleveland, Avery's sewing machine, dip  
 56 Burt & Bailey, Detroit, case mathematical instruments, dis prem  
 57 S Bowerman, Detroit, vase artificial flowers, 3  
 59 Swift & Seymour, Detroit, case ladies' and misses' gaiter shoes dis prem  
 61 A Valentine, Detroit, case jewelry, dip and br med  
 64 Miss French, do bracket leather work, med  
 65-66 Mrs J Palmer, do bottle currant wine, (white sugar), do brown sugar, 3  
 67 Cabinet Maker's Association, Detroit, rosewood working table, med and 5  
 68 Cabinet-maker's association, Detroit, dressing bureau, dis prem  
 69 C King, Sterling, curl maple and bl'k walnut bureaux, bronze med and 3  
 70 R L Barrowman, Detroit, case hats caps and furs } m  
 71 do do French hat conforma'r } m  
 73 Detroit Melodion Company, Detroit, 3 melodions, m  
 74 Geo Schuler, De roll, French clock (glass case) br m  
 75 Daniel Kellogg, Salsine, combination mill, silver medal  
 77 J S Vernon, Detroit, hot-air furnace and cooking range, diploma  
 79 E Kanter, Detroit, dozen bed cords, medal  
 80 M St John, Kalamazoo, 3 specimens book-bdg, dis pre  
 81 J L Stout, Troy, 113 do wool, dis prem  
 82 to 84 Palmer & Whipple, Detroit, bank ledgers, dip  
 85 C Piquette, Detroit, frame gold pens, silver medal  
 87 B Lee, do jar candy, dis prem  
 89 T H Armstrong, Detroit, Masonic and other regalia, diploma and medal  
 90 S Godfrey, Paw Paw, bottle grape juice, trans and m  
 91 O S Allen, Detroit, case canaries, 2  
 94 W T Baker, do horse hair mattress, medal  
 95 H Schl ck, Ann Arbor, 2 bbls glue, diploma  
 96 J D Bloss, Detroit, marbleized iron mantles, diploma  
 102 W E Peters, do Italian marble head-stone lettered, m  
 112 T Kanter, do 6 bunches fish-lines, medal  
 117 W Phelps, do case, confectionary, diploma  
 118 P Hamilton, do Arnold's patent sash-lock, diploma  
 119 O Goldsmith, do lot cigars and tobacco, diploma  
 121 M H Webster, do Otis' improved lightning cond. dis  
 122 Guile & Allison, do case gold pens, diploma  
 123 J A Allison, Detroit, pocket chronometer dip and med  
 124 F M Eldred, do 2 brackets dip  
 125 to 133 D E Rice do wood lathe, dis saw arbor b m  
 129 A Gage, Adrian, 2 lbs printer's ink b m  
 130 J M & F M Martenstein, Detroit, bbl best glue dip  
 131 S D Blood, Kalamazoo, spring bed (feels good under the committee) med  
 137 Owens & Worden, Detroit, 4 boxes crackers (committee report them good for l. nch) b m  
 150 Atkinson & Co, Detroit, 5 pier mirrors dip  
 144 do do 12 rolls paper hanging dip  
 155 C A Cray, Columbia, whiffle tree hook dip  
 157 W K Cahoon, Pontiac, case dentistry trans  
 159-160 D T Barrett, Detroit, ruffled and plain shirts dip  
 163 G Winter, do 2 fur overcoats and ladies' victorines, (committee report them good for winter) dis prem  
 172 H J Alvord, Detroit, quantity tobacco dis prem  
 173 Eliza Ungersoll, Farmington, 3 palm leaf hats dip  
 175 G Chak, Monguagon, 14 varieties fresh fish 3  
 176 Dr Rudolph, Detroit, cage French canaries 2  
 177 Mrs J C Cunningham, Detroit, muff and tippet, med  
 178 Miss Caroline French, do fancy bracket, bronze med  
 179 F Buhl & Co, do, collec fur goods in case, dip  
 180 Burt & Bailey, do, surveyor's instruments, bronze med and dip  
 183-4 N Longworth, Cin, O, Catawba and Isabella sparkling wine, med  
 185-6 do still Catawba and sweet wine, dip  
 188 Thos M Cook, Detroit, case native copper, dip  
 189 J E Kitten, et Clair, mill saw, s m  
 190 do bunch sawed shingles, dip  
 191 H Metz, Detroit, fire-proof roofing, s m

## E. G. MIXER &amp; CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

## ELMWOOD GARDEN AND NURSERY.

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

Would call the attention of Nurserymen, Orchardists, and Amateurs, to their fine stock of Nursery Articles, Green House Plants, etc., such as Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Grapes (foreign and native), Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Ornamental and Ever-Green Trees, Basket Willow plants and cuttings, Hedge plants, Shrubs, Roses, Paeonies, Phloxes, Dahlias, Carnations, Picotees, Verbenas, Petunias, Climbers, Bulbous Roots, Flower Seeds, and a large stock of Green House plants.

All trees and plants carefully labelled and packed in the best manner, for any part of the United States or Canada.

We have a large descriptive Catalogue, which we will send to all post-paid applicants, gratis.

## A CARD.

We take pleasure in returning our thanks and acknowledgements to our numerous customers for the patronage extended to us since the opening of the FREE STONE STORE. It has been our aim to conduct our business on the fairest and most liberal principles. Feeling satisfied that our exertions to this end have met the public approval, it shall be our aim hereafter, not only to retain, but to increase the confidence which our system of doing business has gained for us.

Finding the Sales Room of our Retail Department to be inadequate to meet our present wants, we have made extensive alterations and improvements in our store, making it the most spacious, convenient and elegant Store, in all its plans and arrangements, west of New York. We have added to our Retail Department, a large room on the second floor, which is made accessible by an easy flight of stairs, and will be devoted exclusively to the sale of Silks, Shawls, Visites and Millinery Goods.

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HOLMES &amp; CO.

## DETROIT NURSERY AND GARDEN.

THIS Nursery is situated on the south side of Michigan Avenue, (Chicago Road), one mile west of the City Hall. We invite the attention of the Orchardist and Gardener to our stock of trees, shrubs and plants. Persons wanting articles from our Nursery, and finding it inconvenient to call on us, can forward their orders by mail, which will receive the same prompt and careful attention as if personally present.

Our trees are of a healthy and vigorous growth, and of good size for transplanting, being from one to five years old.

We can furnish a good selection of Apples, Pears, (as dwarf or standard) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Nectarine. Also—Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, &c.

A good assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubbery, as well as GREEN HOUSE Plants, always on hand.

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J. C. HOLMES.

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A LARGE stock of the above, comprising nearly all the standard varieties of Fruits, and most of the novelties in the ornamental department.

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Pompones Crysanthemums, a beautiful selection of these new favorites! See Horticulturalist for March.

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All orders through the Post Office, or left at the store of F. F. Parker & Brother, will be promptly attended to.

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tf

WM. ADAIR, Detroit, Mich.

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## SILK DEPARTMENT

Is much more attractive than ever before, and contains Brocades of assorted widths in colors and Black, Bischoffs and other favorite marks of plain Silks, every desirable shade of solid colors Plaids, Stripes, Glacé, Marceline, and China Silks; also a great variety of mourning styles in Plaids, Stripes and Changeables, both brocaded and plain. Turk Satins, &c., &c.

THE SHAWL DEPARTMENT is equally complete, and contains Brocade, Long and Square, with a wide range in prices. Tibet Wool, plain and embroidered, in every color, many styles entirely new, plain and embroidered Crape in colors and white, together with an enormous stock of printed Cashmeres, Berages, and other styles adapted to the season.

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Manufacturer of Superior Diamond Pointed Gold Pens. Damaged Pens re-pointed. Also damaged Watches and Jewelry, repaired by a superior workman, and the work warranted. Detroit, January 1853.

## Baker's Gang-Plow and Seeder.



## GREAT IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE

**THIS PLOW** is one of the greatest labor-saving machines of this age of progression, for the following reasons:  
First—it saves all the travel, which is 7½ miles per acre.

**First**—It saves all the travel, which is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles per acre.

**THIRD**—One hand can plow more, with the same team, and do better work, than two can with any other.

This Plow, which is now exhibited at the Crystal Palace, has been thoroughly tested. It is constructed so as to use one or more frowls, according to the nature of the work and the team, or use any size or pattern of mould-board. The furrow-slices are also cut of exactly the same depth and width, and are guided by the wheels to the required depth in a moment. The Sides which is attached, is simply constructed, and can be taken off when not needed.

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**Right to Sell to Suit Donor**

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A. Y. MOORE,

The undersigned can cheerfully indorse all that the gentlemen of

the Agricultural Society state, respecting Mr. Baker's "Gang-Plow," and will also add, that those gentlemen are among the most respectable in our country. CHAS. E. STUART, SA W'L CLARK,

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1. The draft is much lighter for the team, the friction of the bottom being entirely relieved by the Plovs being supported on wheels.

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